

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION MAGAZINE

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MARCH, 1928

No. 10



From a Photograph by Manuel Arellano

THE GROWTH AND ADVANCEMENT OF RADIO
By HARRY J. NOVOTNEY

THE CHINESE DIPLOMATIC MISSION IN MANILA
By S. LAI

"THE KING OF KINGS"
By THE EDITOR

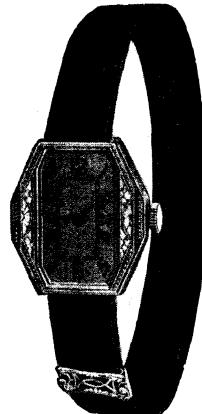
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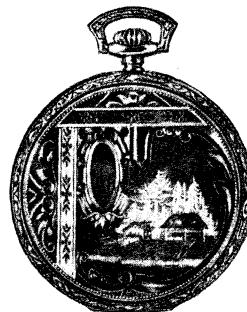
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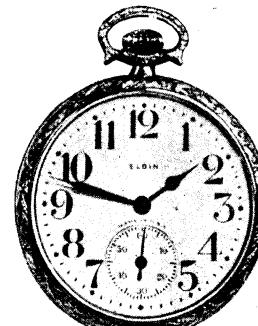
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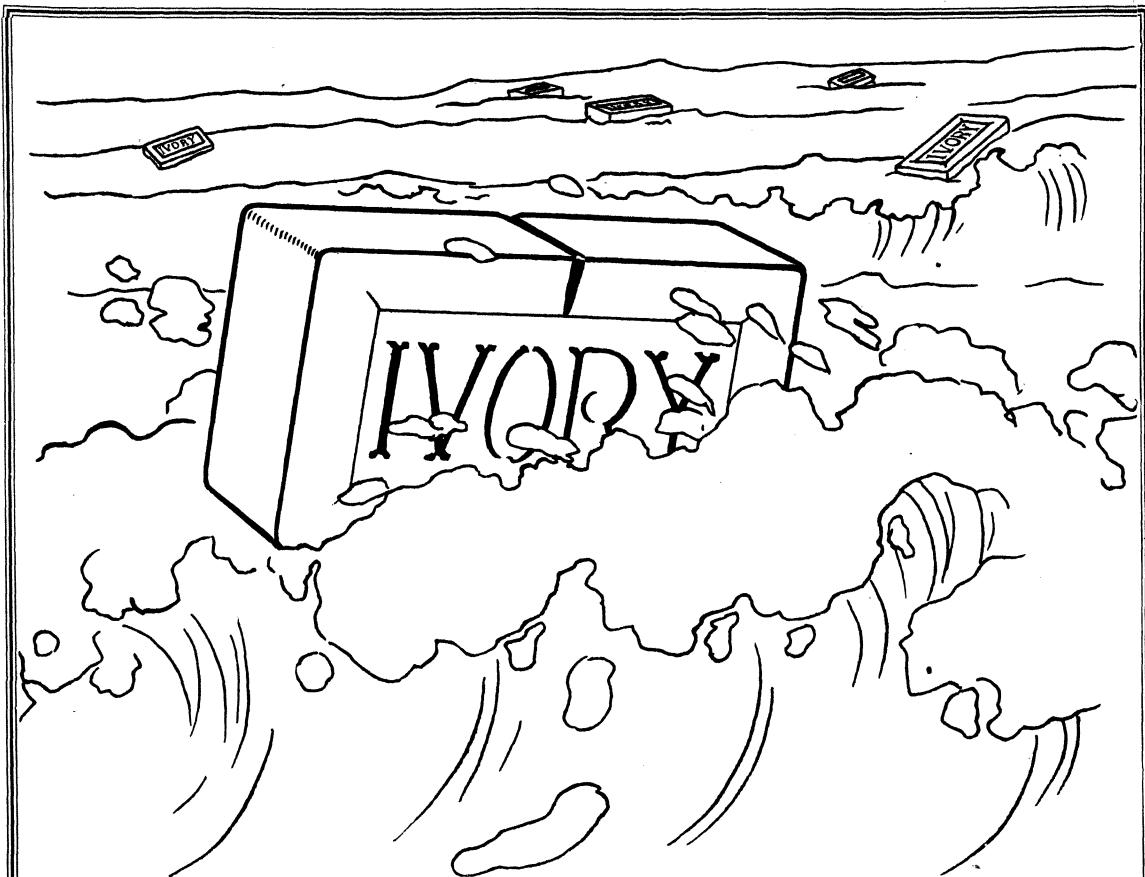
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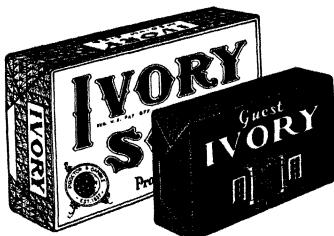
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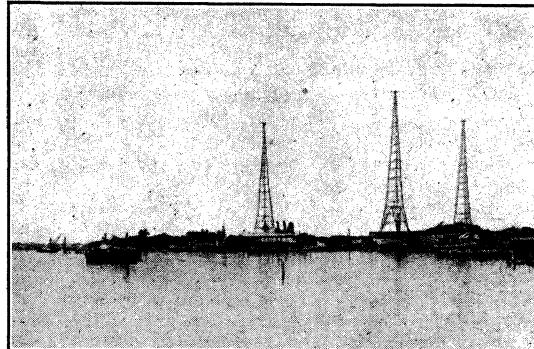
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The Growth and Advancement of Radio

BY HARRY J. NOVOTNEY

Senior Inspector, Radio Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

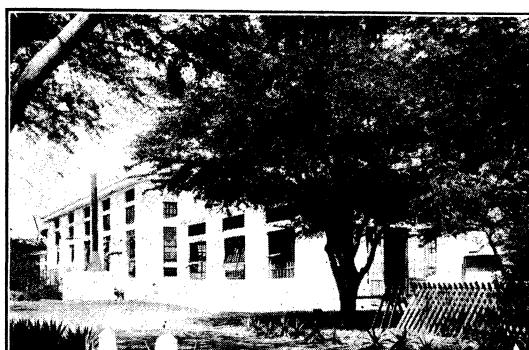


"Now they are about to scrap"

FEW people not connected with radio activities ever stop to consider the growth and present day advancement of radio. Repeatedly during the last one hundred years, radio has been referred to as new, and this has had the result of making some people come to the conclusion that it must be new. This is, of course, very confusing, and is no doubt due to the fact that certain inventors and inventions have been overrated while others have been forgotten. Homage is due to many rather than a few. Many radio developers have received little compensation for their work in the past and of course are not in a position to collect now. The public owes a debt to many which it cannot pay. Some of those people need the money while others do not, some are dead and those alive do not expect to realize anything from their past labors. Not only is radio history valuable as a thing of interest, as educational, and as a precedent for use in planning the future, but it is valuable in many ways. Having a slight knowledge of radio history, one is able to more fully comprehend the tremendous progress that has been made in radio engineering of today.

"RADIO" NO RECENT INVENTION

Reviewing the history of radio, one finds that Galvani got the first "radio kick" out of frogs legs even before the year of 1790; De Salva wrote a recipe for "wireless" in 1795; Morse built a "wireless" which worked across narrow bodies of water in 1842; Loomis patented a "wireless" in 1872; Hughes made and worked a radio in about 1879; Professor Dolbear patented one in 1886; Hertz made a tuned radio system according to Maxwells theory in 1886; and that development led others in our radio of today.



" . . . their expensive high-power equipment"

MARCONI NOT THE INVENTOR OF RADIO

One can thus see that radio has been brewing since about the 18th century. By 1895 it was ready for commercial exploitation. It was at this time that Marconi began demonstrating more or less academic radio apparatus. A company was formed that set out to advertise to the world that Marconi was the inventor and that they owned the patent in wireless which entitled them to a monopoly in America and other places. That was not, of course, true, but Marconi did advertise wireless and to him is due the credit for having started the development of radio in many parts of the world.

BROADCASTING A BY-PRODUCT

By 1900 radio had edged itself into the market as a mild public service. It continued as a tonic and stimulant for business, for military purposes, and for life saving. To obtain an adequate supply of radio equipment for the recent war purposes,

greater amounts of money and much effort were suddenly put forth. In 1921 a radio by-product called broadcasting began to take on. Now it is one of the principal products and valued at about \$350,000,000 in 1924. That is a very brief outline of some of the more important developments in radio history.

A PAIR OF FROG'S LEGS THE FIRST DETECTORS

Galvani was an Italian anatomist and he got the kicks from frog's legs when he put them near an electric



" . . . for the low-power, high-frequency apparatus which is by far the most satisfactory."

spark maker, nowadays we would call this the transmitter, while the detached frog's legs acted as the radio detector. Therefore he must be credited with making the first radio experiment of a genuine nature, one hundred and thirty-seven years ago. The distance between the spark gap and the frog's legs must of course have been only a few inches or at the most a few feet, and at that time the whys and wherefores probably were not realized.

A SPANISH PHYSICIST PLAYED HIS PART

On December 16, 1795, De Salva, a Spanish physicist, read a paper before the Academy of Science at Barcelona in which he said: "One could, for example arrange at Mallorca an area of earth charged with electricity, and at Alicante a similar space charged with opposite electricity, with a wire going to, and dipping into the sea. On leading another wire from the sea shore to the electrified spot at Mallorca, the communication between the two charged surfaces would be complete, for the electric fluid would traverse the sea, which is an excellent conductor and indicate by the spark the desired signal." If this scheme had worked as he said, it would have been a wireless, but not radio. He specified for the flow of a direct current from one station to the other, rather than waves composed of combined magnetic fields and condenser fields such are radiated from one station to another in our present radio systems. He did however, have the idea of establishing wireless communication by electrical means and this was at least about one hundred and thirty-two years ago.

In 1831, Faraday demonstrated electromagnetic induction. He showed that making and breaking a current in one circuit would cause similar currents in a circuit parallel to it, although there were no connecting wires between the two circuits. That was a kind of a wireless, but not the kind we call radio.

A REAL WIRELESS IN THE UNITED STATES EIGHTY YEARS AGO

Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, of the United States, telegraphed across narrow bodies of water in 1842, by installing a ground return transmitter circuit along one bank and a ground return receiver circuit along the other, without any wires connecting the two points. He not only had the idea of wireless communication, but he actually telegraphed with success that way. That was a kind of a wireless that worked and it worked more than eighty years ago.

The present electromagnetic theory, which is our accepted theory of radio wave propagation, is supposed to have originated with William Clerk Maxwell a noted Scotch physicist, about 1867, and it was published shortly afterwards.

AN EARLY RADIO SYSTEM UTILIZING STATIC ELECTRICITY

Mahlon Loomis, a dentist of Washington D. C., patented a system for telegraphing without wires, whereby he utilized static electricity, on July 30, 1872. If the atmospheric voltage is high enough so that the sparks from antenna to ground will jump a gap of one inch, it would be possible to send messages more than a hundred miles to the present-day receiver. This system of course was not reliable because atmospheric conditions vary in different localities and at different times. Atmospheric electricity, more commonly called static electricity, accumulates on all antennas, the amount varying with their size and height. On large antennas a sufficient voltage sometimes is stored to seriously injure anyone coming in contact with it.

VARIOUS TYPES OF TRANSMITTERS

The first practical radio transmitters which made their appearance were the commonly-called, "spark transmitters." They were crude affairs occupying much room. Their development continued until about 1918, by which time they were developed to the highest degree possible. They were compact, neat, and offered much greater transmitting range. Next came another type of transmitter known as the "arc." This type of transmitter offered a very much greater range especially for daylight communication. The use of this type of transmitter not

only increased the transmitter range, but also the frequency range.

The "arc" transmitters were built in sizes ranging from 2 kilowatts to 1,000 kilowatts, the larger sizes being used primarily for long distance shore to shore radio communication. When such larger arc transmitters are used, very expensive towers for supporting the antenna, are required. A large power house is necessary especially where the station is isolated. The results are that such a station complete, costs millions of dollars.

Still another type of high power transmitter was developed called the "Alexanderson alternator." This was merely an alternator which was capable of developing suitable currents for use in radio telegraphy and compared favorably with the arc, in fact it can be called superior to it; but both types are expensive in construction and operation.

THE VACUUM TUBES THE OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT OF TODAY

The discovery of the transmitting vacuum tube, for radio transmission, and the development of a similar tube for reception are the outstanding developments in the radio field of today; without them we would still be pounding away with the sparks and arcs. There would be no radio broadcasting, no high frequency transmission, no television and many other no's.

WHAT THE AMATEUR DID FOR RADIO

It may be of interest to the reader at this time, to know that there are thousands of radio amateurs in the world particularly in the United States. These amateurs are as busy as ants, experimenting with radio, telegraphing, telephoning, television and many other processes. Of course most of them started with small spark sets capable of sending messages several hundred miles. When the broadcasting of radio programs began to take on in the United States, and the public began to install receivers in order that they might enjoy the programs, they immediately ran into these amateurs with their dots and dashes which not only annoyed the broadcast listeners but seriously interfered with their reception. There soon were many broadcast listeners to one amateur, and of course in a short space of time the amateur was moved down in wave length. At this time the radio engineering profession considered short waves as worthless, so the amateurs were allowed to use them. In order to make use of these short waves, the amateurs soon started in with vacuum tubes and it was not long before the real value of these waves was realized by the entire world.

EXPENSIVE EQUIPMENT TO BE SCRAPPED

United States amateurs began establishing communication with Europe, South America, Australia, and practically every country using insignificantly low powers. In some cases Canadian amateurs communicated with Australian amateurs using small receiving tubes, the total cost of their transmitter being probably fifty dollars whereas commercial and government stations were using expensive high-power equipment, to accomplish the same work. The radio engineering profession soon began taking notice and now they are about to scrap their expensive high-power apparatus for the low power high-frequency apparatus which is by far the most satisfactory.

A RADIO SIGNAL PASSING THREE TIMES AROUND THE WORLD

The development of high-frequency apparatus opened up a new field for the radio engineers, and new complications set in, in connection with the use of vacuum tubes, but all these are being gradually overcome. Better tubes suitable for use in connection with these frequencies are being developed until now there is a possibility of a complete transmitter minus the power equipment being built into the vacuum tube itself. It is not uncommon at this time to hear of small ten to twenty kilowatt high-frequency transmitters operating satisfactorily to distances of seven to ten thousand miles daily; in fact the transmission is so good at times that the signals encircle the globe and interfere with themselves. Such interference was never heard of when the high-power, low-frequency apparatus was used. The most astonishing results have recently been achieved. A radio

signal has been photographed and found to have encircled the globe three times, it is believed that the signal may have made four trips, but the fourth is doubtful. The reader can thus see the possibilities of this new high-frequency transmission. When, out motoring, you see a small radio telegraph station, don't laugh, it may be a globe-encircler.

RADIO ON TRAINS

Where long distance telephone communication is not required, but where satisfactory communication is desired, such as on long railway trains, radio has edged itself in. Recently a system of high-frequency telephone transmission was installed on a New York Central freight train consisting of over one hundred cars to supplement the usual visual system of communication which sometimes fails due to heavy rain or snow storms, a heavy fog, curves in the track, hills, cuts, smoke, running into the sun, and occasionally diverted attention on the part of the engine crew. On occasions when stopping the train is imperative and the attention of the engine crew cannot be obtained by signalling from the caboose, it is possible to release the air at the valve provided for that purpose in the caboose, thereby setting the brakes in the rear end of the train and, if the train is not too long, reducing the air pressure in the locomotive so as to give warning that it is desired to pass a signal or to stop the train. On extremely long trains it is sometimes impracticable to reduce the pressure in the locomotive sufficiently by this method to produce a definite signal. In such cases, the brakes are of course heavily set at the rear end of the train, and it is not uncommon to break a train in two or pull it off the track while on a curve, in attempting to signal the engine crew. In this connection, all the requirements have been fulfilled by the installation of a fifty-watt telephone transmitter, the complete unit requiring but 30 x 10 x 6 inches of space. In preliminary tests, loud-speaker volume was obtained between the caboose and the locomotive at distances up to four miles. By the installation of this apparatus, it will be but a short time before all trains will be in communication with the train despatcher at all times thus saving considerable time and avoiding future train collisions. To accomplish this end, it is only necessary to install similar apparatus at all railway stations.

RADIO TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION OVER HIGH VOLTAGE POWER LINES

The primary object aimed at in radio telephone communication over high voltage power lines, is to provide a reliable channel of communication between the load despatcher of a power system and the operators in charge of the various sub-

stations under his control. Before the development of this system of high-frequency communication, the only method available was the ordinary wire telephone. This was found to be very unsatisfactory as well as costly. During storm when telephone communication was urgently needed, the telephone lines were down and all communications between the power system and sub-station operators was completely disrupted and remained so sometimes for several days. High-voltage power lines carrying thousands of volts are sometimes run hundreds of miles through unpopulated territory. Due to the sturdy construction of the towers and lines, a failure is rarely heard of and therefore a system of communication is now possible whereby the radio waves are sent over these lines. The load dispatcher dials the particular sub-station he wishes to communicate with, the same as on automatic telephone systems in a large city. This system has been found to be most reliable and economical and is being used by all large power companies.

RADIO CONTROL

Radio control has not yet proved itself entirely practicable or satisfactory. However, some interesting experiments have been made which tend to disclose its practicability in the future. A successful experiment has been carried out whereby the movements of a battleship were controlled by radio, there being not a single person on board. Many other interesting experiments have been made and it is possible that this system may be made use of in future years.

WEATHER MAPS BY RADIO AND TELEVISION

The latest system of sending weather reports to ships at sea, has been demonstrated, a complete map being transmitted which shows the locations of atmospheric depressions, storms, etc. This system will soon be universally used on vessels just as in the case of the radio compass which is used on all modern steamships. Television is also one of the new developments in radio; good photographic pictures can now be transmitted by radio.

The reader can readily see that the greatest progress has been made in the last few years, and this was made possible through the use of the radio vacuum tube. Only a few of the uses of radio have been cited in this article, those considered the most important. The vacuum tube is used also for many other purposes, for example in long-distance wire telephone circuits. Such communication would be impossible without it. Other uses of this device will not be given here as this article is limited to radio activities.

Dama de Noche

BY RACHEL MOORE

ONE night as I was walking
A pathway near the sea,
A faery lady crossed my path
And whispered words to me.

The darkling, jealous shadows
Concealed her like a cloak;
I could not see the lady's face
Nor the sweet lips that spoke.

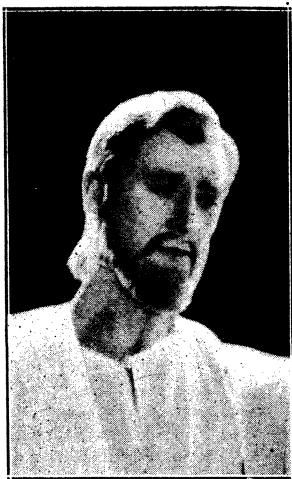
But in my heart persisteth
A memory until death,
Ecstatic, sweet, ineffable—
The fragrance of her breath.

I could not catch the whispered words,
As dim and faint as air;
Yet by some strange clairvoyance
I knew that she was fair.

And longed that she might linger on
Beyond that moment's space.
She spoke; she passed with faery steps
That left no footprints' trace.

"The King of Kings"

BY THE EDITOR



H. B. WARNER AS "THE CHRIST
IN "THE KING OF KINGS"

We can no longer remain blind to the fact that the moving picture is an art form at least potentially greater than any yet developed by man with the possible exception of music.

The painter is limited to a small canvas or to a ceiling or wall circumscribed in area. The sculptor, although he may take a mountain side, is limited to a figure or a small group of figures. The dramatist is limited to a stage upon which only a few people can appear. The poet and the novelist are confined within the limits of a book.

It is true that all these artists may and do appeal to the imagination of the observer, auditor, or reader, who, thereby, may be led to move in spheres beyond themselves and their time. Nevertheless, these physical limits must be recognized and do hamper in often thwart the artist.

Not so with the moving picture director. He may in a moment transport the observer to far countries and to ages long past. Great spaces, vast crowds, and the finest minutiae, alike, are within his reach. He may show an entire army in flight, or bring one face to face with the protagonist. He commands the lightning, storms at sea, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and can as quickly lead us into a field of daisies. And it is as easy for him to conjure into being the unreal and the fantastic, as to produce the realistic. And he may do all this in flashes. He may produce in a moment an impression that would require a novelist many pages to effect.

Moreover, the moving picture director appeals to the eye, and most people are visually minded. Among our strongest and most rapidly produced impressions are those to come through our eyes, and these impressions are the most clear and the most definite, and last longer.

Like many others, I have long attended, often somewhat apologetically, moving picture shows, usually to spend an idle hour or to rest, rather than expecting to be greatly interested or amused. Some pictures I have gone to see out of curiosity because my friends praised them, and, less often, it was the pulchritude of an actress or the histrionic ability of an actor that drew me.

It was not until a year or so ago when the German picture "Siegfried" was shown in Manila, that I became impressed with the moving picture as an art form. And last week I saw "The King of Kings".

The moving picture director produces his effects through showing action. The painter's and the sculptor's figures are motionless, static; they can produce the effect of motion only by the suggestion of pose. A painting may leave the uninitiate guessing as to the meaning of the artist. But—we can not mistake the meaning of what we observe in everyday life—behavior—a movement of the hands, the lifting of an eyebrow, the twisting of the mouth, the sparkling of the eyes, a frown.

The moving picture director may further intensify his effects with color, with reproduction of voices and noise, and with singing and orchestral music.

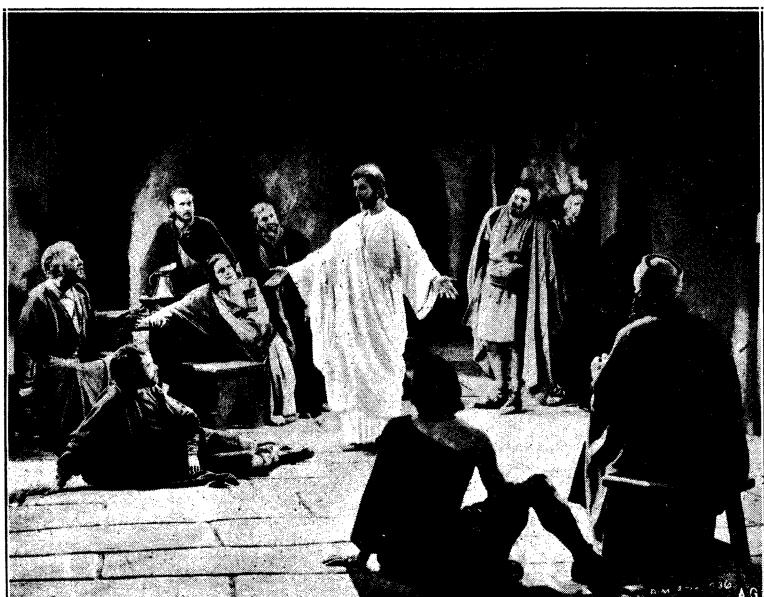
But all this is in the nature of an aside.

As I said, I went to see "The King of Kings". I had seen the same director's "The Ten Commandments", which, though extravagantly praised, impressed me as very second-rate. I went to see his last picture early Saturday evening, after a hard day at the office, chiefly because I wanted a little rest before dining, and partly, too, from curiosity as to how such a theme would or could be handled. I went in a most irreverent mood, and as it was advertised as a three-hour picture, that I might want to see through, I provided against possible pangs of hunger with a sack of pop-corn.

The picture opened with a gay dinner in the house of the courtesan, Mary Magdalene. After considerable exposure of the beautiful Jacqueline Logan's beautiful back, she rode away drawn by a fantastic team of zebras. Old stuff, I thought. Immoralities, so long as they are ancient, and supposed to point a moral, do get by the censors. I put my feet on the rail, began to eat my pop-corn, and, looking at my watch, determined to leave after a few minutes.

The next scene, I think, showed a crowd of unfortunates in front of a house where Jesus was, wanting to be healed by the Miracle-performer. It might have been an "Apo Iro" crowd in the Philippines, and I made up my mind the picture was another "Ten Commandments", as I had expected.

But then a little boy detached himself from the crowd. He had been lame, and now he walked again. And then a little blind girl appeared, looking for Jesus. And the lad who had just been healed took her hand to guide her. Now the little blind girl is in the room where Jesus was, but he is not yet in



CHRIST APPEARING BEFORE HIS DISCIPLES AFTER HIS RESURRECTION

the picture. We see only the girl with her sightless eyes and wistful face. Then the miracle. Light pierces the darkness of a black screen. A glowing orb appears, it grows in magnitude, and gradually in this sun, materializes the haloed head of the actor who represents Christ. One is immediately impressed with the man, the benignancy of his features, the nobleness of his form and stature, the majesty of his motions. And throughout the long picture, from which after this scene, he is scarcely absent, he does nothing to destroy that impression; instead, he builds it up, augments it, magnifies it, until to think of him as an actor seems sacrilege.

The opening of the picture may be criticized, as I have criticized it. The falling cliffs, etc., in the earthquake that follows the crucifixion may be considered somewhat too theatrical, but apart from these really minor defects, the picture is the most impressive thing I have ever seen.

The raising of Lazarus, the driving of the traders from the steps of the temple, the scene where the crowd attempts to crown Christ king, the last supper, the scene in Gethsemane, Christ before Caiaphas, the trial before Pilate, the road to Calvary, the mad crowd, the wailing women, the agony on the cross, the darkening skies, the rending of the veil of the temple, the scene in the garden when the women come to look for the body, His appearance before the disheartened disciples,—how these scenes bring back to us the old stories we first heard at our mother's knee, how they vivify for us all but forgotten ideals, strengthen our faith in what is, after all, the truth, that goodness must triumph over evil.

The picture did for me what disillusion had almost undone. I find that, after all, I am a Christian, and that

I believe Christ embodies an ideal greater than that preached by intolerant and bigoted zealots and hypocritical mercenaries. These miracle stories need not spoil this ideal for us, and we need not scorn those who because of life's sadness wish to believe in them, for, if they are accepted by the simple as literal fact, they may be accepted by the more intelligent as symbolic of great truths.

And Christ did not preach a slave morality. He taught, in fact, a morality that can be accepted and truly lived only by the strong and noble among us. Christ did not defer to, did not compromise with the might of evil. With the pride of a God he voluntarily submitted to it where He might have fled and saved his life. He understood the cheap plaudits of the mob—and pitied. He understood the mockery of earthly power, and turned away. His was the Divine example. His was the proof that truth triumphs over falsehood, goodness over hate, life and love over death.

These were some of the thoughts that came to me as I watched "The King of Kings," deeply moved. It was only the flicker of light and shade thrown on a white screen that I was seeing with my physical eyes, projected from a narrow strip of celluloid. But to produce that film, many of America's leading actors worked for long months under the direction of one who must be recognized as a great artist. But that was not all. That director and his players had a great theme. Their art lay in drawing upon that great reservoir of human feeling, emotion, aspiration, and will upon which all artists must draw. And because they did so sincerely and reverently, sharing in the emotions they sought to inspire, they succeeded in producing a work of art that still seems impossible.

Stabat Mater

JACOBUS DE BENEDICTIS TRANSLATED BY D. F. MACCARTHY

(13th-14th Century)

By the cross, on which suspended,
With his bleeding hands extended,
Hung that Son she so adored,
Stood the mournful Mother weeping,
She whose heart, its silence keeping,
Grief had cleft as with sword.

Oh, that Mother's sad affliction—
Mother of all benediction—
Of the sole-begotten One;
Oh, the grieving, sense-bereaving,
Of her heaving breast, perceiving
The dread sufferings of her Son.

What man is there so unfeeling,
Who, his heart to pity steeling,
Could behold that sight unmoved?
Could Christ's Mother see there weeping,
See the pious Mother keeping
Vigil by the Son she loved?

For his people's sins atoning,
She saw Jesus writhing, groaning,
'Neath the scourge wherewith he bled;
Saw her loved one, her consoler,
Dying in his dreadful dolor,
Till at length his spirit fled.

O thou Mother of election,
Fountain of all pure affection,
Make thy grief, thy pain, my own;
Make my heart to God returning,
In the love of Jesus burning,
Feel the fire that thine has known.

Blessed Mother of prediction,
Stamp the marks of crucifixion
Deeply on my stony heart,
Ever leading where thy bleeding
Son is pleading for my needing,
Let me in his wounds take part.

Make me truly, each day newly,
While life lasts, O Mother, duly
Weep with him, the Crucified.
Let me, 'tis my sole demanding,
Near the cross, where thou art standing,
Stand in sorrow at thy side.

Queen of virgins, best and dearest,
Grant, oh, grant the prayer thou hearest,
Let me ever mourn with thee;
Let compassion me so fashion
That Christ's wounds, his death and passion,
Be each day renewed in me.

NOTE:—*Stabat mater* ("The Mother stood") are the first words and title of a celebrated hymn on the Crucifixion; its authorship is assigned to Jacopone da Todi, a disciple of Saint Francis de Assisi, in the 13th century. It has been set to music by several of the great composers including Palestrina, Pergolesi, Haydn, Rossini, and Dvorak. The composition of Pergolesi, for two voices with accompaniment, is the most celebrated, but that of Rossini is the most popular in the concert room. The hymn as given in the "Breviarium Romanum" office of the festival of the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Friday after Passion Sunday) begins:

"*Stabat mater dolorosa,
Justa crucem lacrymosa,
Dum pendebat filius.*"

Name:—Unknown

By FRANK LEWIS MINTON

EVERY story should, I presume, have a setting, and it can now do no harm to say that this unusual tragedy happened in Manila. At the time of the occurrence newspapers and periodicals in the Far East were under rather strict censorship, and I was obliged to promise certain officials to keep the affair "out of the papers" in so far as was humanly possible; and although the advent of peace among the warring nations, and the lapse of a decade might be considered to have released me from my pledge of secrecy, I prefer to live up to the letter of my promise. Otherwise I adhere strictly to fact, adding no single phrase for the sake of narrative, other than to describe my own emotions at the time of the tragedy, and omitting the conjectures and theories advanced by the officials and others familiar with the meager details of the case.

Now although a story of the Far East, this is not really an Oriental story, nor yet a tale of the renegades from foreign lands who find asylum in villages off the beaten trail of tourist and commercial traveler. It is just a harsh, unretouched picture of the closing chapter of a life, the last hour of an unknown woman.

For I do not know who this woman was, nor so far as can be ascertained, does anyone else. The Secret Service and Military Intelligence agents of at least two nations failed to identify her, or to discover the cause of her desperate act.

Possibly under normal conditions the officials might have been more successful, but in those days secret and drumhead courtmartial were the order of the day; lifelong friends regarded each other furtively or with open suspicion and hostility. Strangers were considered as spies until proven otherwise; and a life more or less was of slight consequence, just a unit on a page of statistics.

However, the case was a baffling one at best, for this Jane Doe left no clue as to her identity. Port officials, steamship agents, officers, crews, and passengers of vessels in port could, or would, give no information concerning her. A thorough search of hotels, lodging houses, and even the brothels failed to disclose her personal effects, or any trace of her whatsoever. A careful scrutiny of Immigration, Customs, and other government records was equally unavailing.

Her clothing bore no identifying mark. There was an old fashioned money belt containing a considerable sum in English, French, and United States bank notes. In her handbag were some two hundred dollars in mixed currencies, and a small automatic pistol of a popular American make, fully loaded and with an extra clip of cartridges. The numbers of the pistol had been carefully obliterated.

Then there were the inevitable powder puff, and the usual toilet accessories to be expected in a lady's bag. There was also a small slip of high grade writing paper, upon which were the penciled words, "Buy necessities at m." By its watermark this paper was traced to the manufacturer, and to a half score of offices throughout the Orient; but all trails led to blind cañons.

The autopsy established the fact that death was caused by a swift, subtle poison, probably of Chinese origin, and somewhat similar in its reaction to the venom of the cobra. A small tablet of this poison was found in a tiny locket attached to her platinum bracelet. But no one could be found who admitted having seen her prior to the day of her death. There was nothing to indicate her occupation, her nationality, nor from whence she came; nothing except a tiny handkerchief which wasn't a clue at all, and but more of that later.

I was standing on E. street one sultry June morning in 1918, talking to a shop keeper, one of the 'old timers' who had come out to the Philippines in the stirring days of '98, and who had lingered on after the return of the American

Expeditionary forces, to seek his fortune in the land of sunshine and romance, mostly sunshine.

The old man had concluded his customary diatribe against the government, business conditions, and the methods of the Generals in command of our armies, and was safely launched upon a rather interesting narrative from which I hoped to develop a 'feature' for the Sunday paper, when something behind me arrested his attention.

Turning to see what had interrupted the story I beheld a very tall muscular woman, probably thirty years of age, swinging along with a free, masculine stride, toward a nearby grocer's shop. 'Masculine'? No, that doesn't describe her gait; it was like nothing so much as the swaying, loping walk of a tiger pacing back and forth behind the bars of its cage.

For an instant I was inclined to smile at her overdone carelessness of manner, but my amusement was fleeting. A second glance at that exquisite figure revealed nothing to provoke mirth; quite the contrary in fact. "The Battalion of Death," I muttered. Probably her great size brought to mind that legion of Russian women; for otherwise she bore them no resemblance.

The woman was exceptionally graceful, over six feet in height, and was dressed in a garment of blue, silky stuff, sleeveless and short skirted, and quite too chic to have been the product of a local costumer.

Her arms fascinated me. Despite their round perfection they were almost masculine, powerful but not heavy, and as they swung the satin smooth skin rippled to the play of snaky muscles beneath. Her ankles and lower legs would have been a source of joy to a sculptor, although possibly a trifle heavy to suit the popular idea of feminine perfection.

Heavy shouldered, proud of bosom and slender of waist the great tiger-woman strode contemptuously past; evidently one who knew exactly where she was going, and who was in no hurry about it. But there was something in her extravagantly casual mien that didn't ring true, something strained, illusive, weird, something almost tragic. Unmatched in grace and ease of motion there was yet about her an aura of tenseness, of defiance, perhaps; and I wondered would not her bearing have been more regal had she been quite accustomed to the high heeled French slippers that adorned her beautiful feet.

Her face was more wonderful than her figure; the face of an aristocrat, strong, slightly aquiline, finely chiseled. Were I an artist I could paint it perfectly today; so indelibly is its every line stamped upon my memory. Her chin was uncompromising, but perfect in contour her complexion ivory white. In that first instant I would have proclaimed her one of the world's most beautiful women.

As the magnificent stranger entered the grocer's shop she glanced at me. The turn of her head was almost imperceptible, but for the briefest fraction of time, her eyes looked straight into mine. I could feel that glance. It was hot. It stung me like the cut of a sharp blade; and as our eyes met, she started visibly, but without the slightest pause swung on through the doorway.

And those eyes! Keen, black, brilliant as an eagle! If ever tragedy lurked in human eyes it gloomed at me from those great, luminous, night-black orbs. Was it fear? Was it murder? Was it mania?

That piercing glance disturbed me; left me with an eerie feeling, principally curiosity no doubt, but savoring of something akin to dread. Somehow I felt that she was "copy". I laughed at my hunch. Popular fiction to the contrary notwithstanding, one doesn't get many news yarns from self-reliant females who chance to pass one on the street, and who happen

to make one the target for a disturbing glance; a glance quite probably intended for someone else.

"Some woman," remarked my companion admiringly.

Who is she?"

"Never seen 'er before."

I shook myself together and tried to reconcentrate on the 'old timer's' tale, but it was no use. My curiosity was aroused. Curiosity won. Excusing myself rather abruptly, I strolled toward the grocer's shop, essaying a casual air which, I fear, was more obviously artificial than that of the disturbing Amazon of whom I was frankly determined to get another glimpse.

I got it! As I passed the entrance, glancing guardedly within, she was coming toward me. She was quite close, having nearly reached the door; and again I encountered that hot, piercing gaze. There was no mistaking it this time; it was fear, the stark, desperate fear of a great cat at bay. The cherry red lips curled viciously, there was a flash of strong, white teeth; and I sensed, rather than heard, a low menacing snarl.

And then she was gone. There was no startled moment of hesitation, no flurry of skirts. Without apparent haste she had turned and vanished through a side door which opened on the alley, leading to the river front. It was as though she had dematerialized before my startled gaze.

So noiseless was her exit that none of the shop employees noticed it. In fact, when questioned later, each of the clerks stated, in substance, that he had noticed her particularly on account of her appearance, and that she had left the shop by way of the front door.

With a bound I was at the alley mouth. Half a block down there was a flash of blue silk and pale shimmering stockings as the magnificent creature, with a prodigious, twisting leap, flung herself into a carromata. There was a sharp, ringing cry of 'sigue', a whining ripple of Malay epithets, the staccato cracking of a whip as the 'cochero' labored his pony, the rattle of wheels on cobbles tones; and the vehicle lurched into a side street.

I raced down the alley, reaching the corner just in time to see the carromata dash into an intersecting street a short block away. It is, I believe, a native instinct in man to pursue "whatsoever fleeth". Forgetting all else in the blind urge to capture that glorious, frightened creature, with no definite idea of why I wanted to catch her, other than to find out why she fled, and possibly to reassure her, I ran with all the speed of my track team days after the plunging horse.

There could be but one outcome to such a chase. The rat-like pony, weak from insufficient feeding and abuse, and weighing at best scarcely five hundred pounds, hampered by the cumbersome and ill lubricated carromata with its heavy load, could not long maintain its lead over a 'ten second flat' man. I gained steadily.

But for its tragic climax the situation would have been distinctly humorous. One instant's consideration of the matter would have shown me that with every inch I gained, my problem became increasingly difficult. I had no authority to arrest the woman; that she did not intend to surrender was evident; and the thought of what might have happened to me, had I overtaken her, is to say the least embarrassing.

For, although strong and agile, my weight is little over a hundred and fifty pounds, and the outcome of a struggle with the giantess, in such perfect physical condition that she could fling herself over the high wheel of a carromata, landing squarely seated therein, seems too certain to admit of argument.

However, that phase of the affair did not occur to me at the moment. I was on the hunt and the quarry was in sight! But there was to be no struggle. With a frightened yell the cochero pitched out over the wheel, and rolled ludicrously in the street. Some mischievous urchin had rolled a stone into the thoroughfare, with the result that the flying vehicle had been all but overturned.

The astonished, indignant pony came to a sliding, stiff-legged stop. The blue clad figure slumped drunkenly sidewise. The next instant I was beside the carromata. The woman had fallen forward and against the wheel, though evidently not due to the self of collision, and seemed to be slowly pouring herself head first out of the vehicle.

Seizing her by the shoulders, I dragged her from the conveyance and with an effort stood her on the sidewalk; but she sank down limply, as though paralyzed. I tried to raise her to her feet, but she shook her head, staring up at me curiously. Gone was the look of fear and hate, gone the proud, contemptuous tilt of her head.

"No use," she whispered. Then she moaned, just once, ... a faint, stifled little wail of dispairing agony.

"Come, come," I said cheerily. "You'll be all right in a moment." But her face had gone gray-white, and it was evident that she was seriously injured, or ill. Just then the cochero limped forward cursing in his whining dialect, and crossing himself with pious "-sus, Maria, Joseps", alternately. He was greatly agitated, and scarcely coherent.

"Patay ang Babae", he yelled excitedly, in mixed dialect, "eat agas!"

"Agas! Poison!", I gasped, turning in astonishment to the woman. She nodded slightly; and for the instant she was again the proud, contemptuous lady who had so strangely attracted me a few moments earlier. I even fancied there was a gleam of triumph in her eyes. A crowd was rapidly gathering.

"We'll get help," I said.

"Too late," she whispered.

"Bring me flour! water!, mustard!, Get an ambulance! hurry!, I commanded. A woman, who had knelt beside us, scurried away to do my bidding.

"No!" Her voice was scarcely audible, but it carried all the vehemence of a curse. Then the glooming eyes closed sleepily. I shook the stricken woman roughly to break the stupor into which she was sinking; but it was useless. I sensed that she was already beyond human aid. It was maddening! Why didn't that woman hurry with the antidote! Again I shook her.

"What is your name?" I demanded. Her eyes opened for an instant, and she laughed very low; but it was not a pleasing laugh. It was as though she had struck me in the face. Again I shook her.

"Why were you afraid of me?"

"Why, indeed!" There was irony and contempt in the low, hoarse voice.

"Yes, why?", I yelled, shaking her again. She started violently, and with my help struggled to a half-sitting posture, gazing at me in open mouthed astonishment.

"Aren't you,?" she gasped. But the effort was too great, and she sank back, apparently unconscious.

"I wouldn't harm you for the world!" I shouted, instinctively trying to make her hear me across the ever-widening gulf.

The sight of the dead and dying was not new to me. I had seen death multiplied by thousands, and literally acres of men in agony; but this unnerved me. It was terrible to see that magnificent woman, scarcely two minutes gone so gloriously alive, changing with such incredible swiftness from a triumphantly beautiful being to a thing of cold, repulsive clay, unable either to aid or comfort her. Tears, unnoticed, fell like rain. I cursed in futile rage at my impotence.

A tremor shook her. Again the great night-black eyes opened, shone brightly through the gathering film. There was no fear in them now; neither were they haughty, nor contemptuous. They were gentle, kind.

"M-not your—fault", she whispered with increasing difficulty. "You—are good".

(Continued on page 599)

The Chinese Diplomatic Mission in Manila

By S. LAI,

Editor, Chinese Commercial News



THE CHINESE DIPLOMATIC MISSION WHICH RECENTLY PASSED THROUGH MANILA

From left to right: Dr. Chao Chu Wu, a secretary, Hu Han Ming, Mrs. Lynn (daughter of Mr. Hu), Mrs. Wu, Mrs. Sun, and Sun Fo.

IN the late autumn of 1905 a handsome, slender, youngster worked under the dull light of an oil lamp in a Chinese newspaper office in Tokyo.

He was editor of the *Ming Pao*, a pioneer revolutionary organ founded by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Early in the summer, Dr. Sun, after traveling extensively in Europe and America, had arrived in the Japanese metropolis, where he had organized the *Tung Men Hui*, the nucleus of the present-day *Kuomingtang* or Chinese Nationalist Party, establishing the *Ming Pao* as its mouthpiece.

THE EVENTFUL CAREER OF HU HAN MING

The activities of the young scribe and his friendship with Dr. Sun drew the ire of the Manchu emperor, who lodged a protest with the Japanese authorities. The *Ming Pao* was forthwith raided and ordered closed by the police. Its editor, haggard and penniless, left Japan on a journey that brought him to Singapore and afterwards led him to fame. That man was Hu Han Ming.

Recently, after a brief stay in Manila, he visited Singapore once more. He is no longer a "penpusher," but one of the most powerful leaders of Nationalist China, at the head of a diplomatic mission on a voyage around the world.

His is an eventful career. Leaving newspaper offices, he participated actively in the revolution of 1911 that gave birth to the Republic of China. He was then appointed governor of Canton, with the rank of major-general. In 1924 when Dr. Sun Yat Sen left Canton for Peking, he was made acting commander-in-chief of the Nationalist forces. Later he was elected chairman of the Nationalist central executive committee, of which he is still a member, being regarded as one of the few "elder statesmen" of the party. Thus the pen, the sword, and politics together make up the colorful story of this interesting personality.

In an interview with *Philippine Education Magazine*, he said that "the greatest enemy of the Nationalist at present is the Communist. The Communist is not a revolutionary, but a counter-revolutionary." Then he made the following definitions:

MR. HU'S VIEW OF COMMUNISM

"A revolutionary destroys nothing but the real obstacles to progress. He is ready to die and, if necessary, make others die with him, for the sake of progress, for the welfare of the people. If, after the struggle, he remains alive, he will at once get down to work, dissolving problem after problem in the solvent of preconceived plans and policies. He is thus a constructive force, recognizing destruction only as a painful necessity.

The Communist, on the other hand, indulges in an orgy of killing. When only two persons need be shot, he mows down twenty. The wholesale murders during the recent Red uprising in Canton are eloquent testimonials of the Communist temper. The Communists, ignorant, impatient, and bloodthirsty, go on destroying lives and property, with no thought whatever about the responsibilities involved in a revolution. To the inexperienced, and undisciplined mind, in times of social and political upheaval, the Communists are attractive enough, for they do not burden it with irksome projects for reconstruction. Once passions have subsided and the melodrama comes to an end, their futility in constructive effort is evident. But why should the people countenance any revolutionary movement, if after a period of storm and stress, it doesn't result in the betterment of society? The Communist is a counter-revolutionary because he runs counter to the interests of the people whom he exploits in his effort to set up the dictatorship of a self-seeking minority."

THE "THREE PRINCIPLES OF THE PEOPLE"

After taking his breath, and curling up in a chair at the hotel window facing the blue waters of Manila Bay, Mr. Hu explained to the interviewer the aim and principles of the Chinese Nationalist Party. "As followers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen," he said, "the Chinese Nationalists are working for the realization of his 'Three Principles of the People.' First is the principle of nationalism. It advocates international justice and equity between China and the other states. The unequal treaties must be abrogated; foreign privileges that impair China's sovereignty must be done away with. And it should be borne in mind that we are not only fighting for China's freedom from encroachments, but also ready to extend a helping hand to all other weak and down-trodden races of the world."

THE "FOUR POLITICAL RIGHTS"

"The second principle expounded by Dr. Sun is that of democracy. To make their control over the government effective, the people should exercise four political rights; namely, the right to vote, known as election; the right to initiate legislation, known as initiative; the right to veto legislation, known as referendum; and the right to dismiss undesirable officials, known as recall."

THE "FIVE ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS"

"Dr. Sun would have the government exercise five administrative powers, executive, legislative, judicial, examining, and visitatorial. The separation of the examining and visitatorial functions from the other branches of the government is an improve-

ment upon the prevailing type of governmental machinery in democratic countries of the world. A system of examination for the selection of officials will not only send the best men to the government, but will eliminate the abuses of the appointing power vested in the executive; while a board of visitors will keep carefull watch over all departments of the government, checking up instances of official corruption and inefficiency without fear or favor. It is evident that the dictatorship of a conceited minority, the Communist ideal of Government, cannot be tolerated by the Nationalists who stand for the effective control of the government by the people.

THE "PRINCIPLE OF THE PEOPLE'S EXISTENCE" OR STATE SOCIALISM

"Dr. Sun's third principle is that of people's existence, better known in Western countries as the principle of state socialism. Following this precept, the Nationalist government exercises control over capital, so as to prevent the rich from exploiting the poor. It endeavors to equalize landownership, enabling everyone to own land, thereby insuring his food, clothing and shelter. Certain key industries such as mines and railways that affect the well-being of a great number of people, should be state enterprises, and should not be monopolized by a few capitalists. The existing economic absurdities must be remedied to eliminate the cause of class struggle, the hobby of the Communists. Everyone should be a productive element in society. And oblivious of class distinctions and on a footing of economic equality, he should work for his as well as the common good of his fellow-men, but not for the interest of the particular class to which he happens to belong. By a footing of economic equality we mean everyone should do his fair share of work and get his fair share of reward. A factory worker has as many rights and privileges and is entitled to as much honor and respect as the manager, although the latter may deserve a fatter pay envelope as a just compensation for his greater skill. But while we will not befriend the idle capitalist who does nothing but make his money work, we do not contemplate forcing a person to keep just the amount of money in his pocket, no more and no less, than is in his neighbor's purse." Here Mr. Hu ended his long discourse with a smile.

SUN FO, SON OF DR. SUN YAT SEN

Traveling with Mr. Hu as the second member of the mission is Sun Fo, whose father was the father of the Chinese republic, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The forty-one-year-old "prince" is a jolly "regular fellow," and speaks English fluently, being a graduate of the University of California.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT

Asked about the financial condition of the Nationalist government, in which he served as finance minister until leaving China on this world tour, Mr. Sun estimated its monthly revenue at \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. This, he said, is barely enough to make both ends meet. "The lion's share of the government income goes to finance the military campaign," the interviewer was told. "But," Mr. Sun quickly added, "the money spent in the war is an investment; for the military phase of the revolution must be completed before other plans for national reconstruction can be carried out.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

"The Nationalist government is closely following Dr. Sun Yat Sen's Reconstruction Plan which calls for a period of military rule, then an era of political training, and finally a permanent regime of constitutional government.

"As soon as the Nationalist army enters a province, it establishes a military government which relinquishes its authority on the day the entire province comes under the Nationalist control. Then trained administrators are sent by the central government to take the place of the military commander,

and the province enters the period of political training. When all the local districts known as 'Hsiens' in the province become self-governing communities, they are allowed to elect delegates who, in turn, elect officials to run the autonomous government of the province. A local district is considered self-governing, if, after taking the district census, completing the local land survey, organizing a municipal police force, constructing enough public highways, and making other improvements, it can support itself and contribute to the support of the provincial and national governments. The people of the district must be able to exercise intelligently their right to elect or recall local officials and to initiate or veto local legislation. Local self-government is thus made the prerequisite of provincial autonomy. When more than half of the provinces in China are under autonomous rule, a people's convention will be called for the purpose of adopting a national constitution. A general election will then ensue. Three months after the election the Nationalist government will abdicate its authority in favor of the elected representatives of the people, who will at once organize a democratic government for China. Thus is achieved the ultimate goal of the Nationalist revolution, a permanent constitutional regime, after the Nationalists have first effected the downfall of Peking and unified the country, and after the people have been sufficiently educated to understand fully their rights and obligations as citizens of a modern democracy."

Questioned as to the purposes of the diplomatic mission, Mr. Sun explained that while the mission is ready to discuss the problem of treaty revision with the governments of the various countries to be visited, it is not authorized to negotiate new treaties. "Our chief purposes," he added, "are to acquaint the world with the principles and programs of the Chinese Nationalist Party, and to investigate the political and economic situations existing in the different parts of the globe."

CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES AND WITH JAPAN

Asked if the United States is the best friend of China, Sun replied that while American friendship for China at present may not be the very best, "still I believe America will be the first country to conclude a new pact with China on the basis of equality and mutual advantages."

On the subject of Sino-Japanese relations, he made the following brief comment: "The land-grabbing policy of Japan is a greater menace to China than British imperialism, considering the geographical propinquity of that country to ours."

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

Regarding the question of Philippine independence, Sun at first refused to say anything. When pressed for a statement, he remarked that liberty may be the birthright of a people, but it's certainly not a God-sent gift. "If you have lost it and want to get it back, you have to work for it. I believe the Filipinos really want independence, and they are working for it. The time will come and it will not be long in its coming, when they will realize their aspirations," he concluded.

DR. CHAO CHU WU, SON OF DR. WU TING FANG

Perhaps less prominent in politics at home but certainly better known abroad than Sun Fo and Hu Han Ming, is the third member of the mission, Dr. Chao Chu Wu, son of the illustrious Chinese diplomat, Dr. Wu Ting Fang. At first educated in China and America, he later went to England where he was graduated from the University of London, a Doctor of Laws. In 1923, when Dr. Sun Yat Sen was the chief executive of the Nationalist government at Canton, Dr. Wu served as his foreign minister. Again, in 1927, he headed the Nationalist foreign office in Nanking.

(Continued on page 598)

A Litter in Lint

By CHARLES S. BANKS

*Lint is flue and flue is fluff,
But for my service one's enough;
Whether in lint or fluff 'tis bred,
The little flea's a beast to dread.*

FTER a long, dusty ride by train and up the beautiful Benguet Road by four-horse wagon, I had entered the hotel somewhat weary, had duly registered, and had been shown to my room, a cozy one, had started at once to take off my clothing preparatory to a bath of refreshment.

Pausing for a moment when partly disrobed, either to read the hotel rules posted on the bathroom door or for some similar reason, I began to be aware of "bites" about the ankles and elsewhere. Of course I had gone to Baguio to investigate mosquitoes and flies, but I didn't suppose the reception committee would seek me out so soon after my arrival. Then too it was broad daylight and I knew that the mountain city did not at that time boast the hordes of day mosquitoes for which Manila is noted.

"My!" said I, "They do, certainly, need my services here in this summer capital. I had no idea the mountain air could put such vigor into even the languid mosquitoes of the lowlands. I will see what kind they are." Suiting the action to the impulse, I bent over to try and "slap" one or two of what appeared, by the severity of their bites, to be millions, on my bare ankles.

Imagine my extreme surprise when I saw that it was not mosquitoes that had thus assaulted me but fleas, hordes of them, fire-tongued, fierce, hungry, bold. Every flea in Baguio, I thought, must have constituted itself a "committee of two" to give me a warm, a stinkingly warm, greeting. They had certainly succeeded.

But fleas or no fleas, welcome or no welcome, I had come to town for an entirely different business and couldn't afford and didn't propose to have the period of my rest thus destroyed.

So hastily summoning the landlord, I told him I'd have to have another room, even a back-view room, for fleas I could not and would not endure. "Someone must have had a whole kennel of dogs in this room for a year," said I. "Yes", said he, "but not quite so bad as that; a lady, somewhat aged, somewhat single, somewhat solitary, did occupy this room for several months, but she and her little poodle left a week or so ago and since then, after due cleansing, the room has been closed and dark till your arrival just now."

Of course that answered the question for me. The old maid carried her poodle away and the poodle carried his available supply of adult fleas, but both poodle and lady had left behind, for the newcomer, the "litters in lint."

During a protracted absence from the city, I had let my house in Manila to a family fond of dogs and cats and giving free vent to that fondness by having anywhere from six to a dozen of each of these pets, to say nothing of parrots, pigeons, and canaries, truly a domestic menagerie. They moved out and I decided to move in after they had been gone some five or six months. Closed and empty as the house had been, a great quantity of dust, lint, fluff and flue, with bird droppings and rat droppings and all the other kinds of "dirt" had accumulated.

Entering the house one fine, sunny morning with a friend, he in khaki and I in white, we were, inside of five minutes, literally covered from head to foot by the greatest quantity of fleas I have ever seen together at one place and I will say right here that I have experienced the flea-flocks of San Francisco and the Bay cities in California as well as those of the city of Naples and its neighboring towns of Torre del Greco, Portici, and even deserted Pompeii, where fleas freely feast on friend and foe alike, where the neighbor and the tourist, the inn-keeper and the visitor greet each other by the mystic sign of the crooked knee and the hand reaching for the ankle.

But the fleas in my vacant house were far more voracious than Californian or Neapolitan or Pompeian fleas. The word "flea" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon word which means "to

flee" or to escape quickly from a place. This meaning can certainly be applied to the ability of the insect itself in escaping any menace of danger or in departing quickly for a pleasanter spot. But in our case we were the ones to do the fleeing. We waited not to find out "why" or "where", we simply decamped from that deserted house, deserted but really much alive.

Within a day or so, I pasted up, from outside, all the cracks and crevices, holes, window-openings, and door-jambs, ventilators, and after doing this, gave the house a thorough fumigation with a highly poisonous gas. Lizards were killed; rats, mice, cockroaches, centipedes, spiders, scorpions, but principally the fleas were wiped out "root and branch." And since that time not a single one has appeared to annoy us or menace our health.

Some years ago I was officially requested by a then government functionary, to visit his bedroom and discover, for him, the source of his plague of fleas. He mentioned incidentally that up to within a month previously he had never been annoyed by fleas though he had lived in that house for some years surrounded by his family and his several pet dogs. He could not endure cats, he said. They were so prone to steal.

I asked him where his dogs then were and he answered that they had all been shipped to the hacienda, because the family was planning to go there for the summer vacation. "When had they been sent away"? "Oh! about a month or six weeks ago."

Then I asked to be shown where the dogs had had their accustomed sleeping places while in the house and was shown a place for two dogs just at the head of the staircase, just outside the gentleman's bed room. But his favorite dog had had his sleeping place at the foot of his master's bed on the smooth, polished floor. Day or night, for a long time these pets had occupied, more or less regularly, these favorite spots, but then too, they had had the run of the whole house.

Without hint or suggestion, I returned to my laboratory, provided myself with some flat, covered, glass dishes known as Petri dishes, some stout fine wires, some brushes and other things, including phials. Returning to the infested house and to the amazement of the genial official and his no less afflicted wife, I spread a newspaper on the floor and with my stout wire began digging out the lint, fluff or flue and dust from the cracks in the floor of bedroom and hall.

Continuing until I had collected what I considered an ample supply, I placed a small portion of this debris in a phial which I gave to my solicitant with instructions that he keep it where he could look at it once in a while. The remainder I took to my laboratory, having previously told the gentleman that all the cracks and crevices in the floor should be thoroughly doused with ordinary petroleum. I also invited him to drop in at my laboratory on his way to his office and I would show him, under the microscope, what the lint had yielded. He was so entertained by what he saw that afternoon that he brought his wife the next morning and she could hardly believe her eyes, much less the things I told them.

They were "delighted" to inform me afterwards that having examined the debris in the phial, they had discovered the same things I had shown them in the laboratory. And moreover they had had the further satisfaction, some weeks later, of discovering many active fleas in the phial where none were visible the day they received it from me.

So far for the dramatic side of a few experiences with fleas! Now, to tell the truth, the prosaic side is no less instructive.

If it may be said of the bed-bug that it is man's most intimate associate, that its range over the earth's surface is limited only by the places where its host loves or is forced to dwell, the same intimate partiality cannot be laid at the door of the flea. This insect attacks man, not by preference, but in every case by sheer accident or the greater force of necessity. It is

true that there is the so-called human flea, known so widely in Europe and claimed by many to be partial to man but the true facts of its precise preference are still in doubt. Even the chigger, chigoe, or jiggery, which is even more nearly parasitic than other species and which plays a rôle of direct harmfulness in tropical and semitropical countries of the western hemisphere seems to prefer the lower animals to man.

Strangely enough, the flea, while a blood-sucking insect in the adult stage, is a feeder on refuse of all kinds, as a larva. In the case of the dog- and cat-flea, the females, while sucking blood from the host, drop their tiny, white eggs at random on the floor or bedding of the host. These eggs which measure about a half millimeter in length are usually brushed into a crack or corner full of dust, lint, bits of hair, dried blood, and even the excrement of the adult herself. Here, upon hatching in three to six days, the larvae begin feeding on the debris, chewing it up just as any caterpillar chews its food.

After eight to ten days this larva has reached its full growth. It is then a long, slender, white, wormlike creature, some three or four times as long as the adult and covered with a few, sparsely placed, short hairs. It now spins a silken cocoon to which are attached particles which have formed both its litter and its food supply during growth. There, in quiet and undisturbed, it transforms first into the pupa and then into the active, energetic, blood-seeking adult. It has but to leap onto its wonted host to obtain its first meal, but in the absence of

the usual host it will, as has been seen, attack even man, not stopping at the entomologist, student of its habits and seeker after its destruction.

Nearly every fur-bearing animal, as well as many kinds of birds, has its peculiar species of flea.

In all the world no fleas are to be more dreaded than those which infest the rat for it is this insect that has been proved to be the spreader of the terrible "pest" or bubonic plague, known with horror at some time or other in every corner of the civilized world. Little wonder that a disease which took 25 millions of the population of Europe before means of prevention could be devised, should be known as the Black Death!

In London alone, in the year 1665, nearly 70 thousand out of a population of 460 thousand, died in the "Great Plague", while in India, in 1907, 1,300,000 people perished of it, the tiny flea being responsible for this "Slaughter of the Innocents."

That the technical name of the flea responsible, in such large measure, for the spread of this disease should be, in part, that of one of Egypt's pharaohs,* notorious for his oppression of the millions, seems more than the mere irony of fate.

* *Pulex cheopis*, == *Pulex* from Latin, flea; *Cheops* from Greek, Cheops, the name of K H U F U, a pharaoh of the IVth Dynasty, builder of the Great Pyramid, oppressor of the people, vendor of his daughter's honor in order to get money for finishing the pyramid.

The Egyptians refused to call the Great Pyramid after Cheops, preferring to name it for a shepherd, Philiton, who pastured his flocks nearby.

Insurance

By E. E. ELSER

A young man came into my office recently and said he was taking a business course including insurance in one of local colleges and that he would like to have me tell him all about insurance. I said to him that it would probably take about twenty years and then he would undoubtedly continue to learn something new every day for a very considerable period of time.

Few people who are not familiar with the insurance business realize its many ramifications. Many appear to be of the opinion that about all there is to insurance is to go and ask a man for his business, and if he says "yes" write the policy and hand it to him, and in two or three minutes the transaction is completed. They know nothing whatever of the science of rate-making, the wording of policy forms, and the manner and methods of determining proper limits of liability to be written on various classes of risks. And this applies to all forms of insurance.

The four principal branches of insurance are fire, marine, life, and casualty, and I will touch briefly on the different subdivisions under these four headings.

WHY FIRE INSURANCE RATES ARE "HIGH"

I will first take up fire insurance, for the average person, especially a business man, is probably more familiar with this than the other classes. The first and most important essential of fire insurance is the building up and maintaining of reserves, or to put it a little more plainly, reserve funds for the payment of losses, especially the big unexpected catastrophes. So often we hear complaints as to what appear to be high rates and the statement "We don't have any big fires here". However, many big conflagrations have occurred and it must be quite apparent that it is an absolute necessity that adequate world-wide rates must be secured in order to produce sufficient income to leave a fair surplus over and above the average daily run of losses and expenses in order to build up a reserve sufficient to take care of conflagrations such as occurred in Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Atlanta, Yokohama and Tokio, as well as the many marine disasters and particularly those which occurred during the period from 1914 to 1918, inclusive. The insurance companies must have these reserve funds invested in such a way that they can readily raise great sums of money to pay

the losses incurred in these great catastrophes and this must be done quickly and without disturbing the financial structure of a city, state or perhaps an entire country.

Speaking of the unexpected, about three years ago one of the tanks of the 300 acre fuel oil tank farm near San Luis Obispo, California, belonging to the Union Oil Company, was struck by lightning and the entire tank farm was almost completely destroyed by fire. The following morning at Brea, California, about 200 miles away, two 750,000 barrel crude oil reservoirs belonging to the same company were also struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. The losses in the two locations totalled over \$12,000,000. "A coincidence" would be the casual remark, but it is just these extraordinary coincidences that Insurance companies must be prepared to meet. Also the unexpected occurred when fire several years ago started on the 35th floor of the Equitable Building in New York, a fire-resistant structure, and caused a loss of approximately \$100,000. This last instance of course affects classification only for the actual loss was not enough to hurt the average company.

MANY OTHER FORMS OF INSURANCE CLASSIFIED UNDER FIRE INSURANCE

As to the various forms of fire insurance I might mention those pertaining to buildings, dwelling houses and contents, mercantile stocks, factories, bodegas, oil risks both vegetable and mineral, crop insurance such as cotton, sugar cane, grain, and hay; also cotton insurance in its various and varied forms. Also included in fire insurance come the various forms of policies known as deficiency and excess policies which apply only when specific policies are exhausted, or profits interrupted, particularly on certain classes of goods not easily replaced; commission insurance, similar to profits insurance; use and occupancy insurance which covers loss of profits and all necessary overhead expenses during such time as a concern whether manufacturing or mercantile may be out of business; rent and rental value insurance applying to owners of buildings; leasehold insurance applying to lessees; war risk insurance, which needs no explanation. Also riot and civil commotion, fire resulting from earthquake, and many other individual forms planned to cover various contingencies.

(Continued on page 595)

Magellan's Voyage Around the World and the Discovery of the Philippines

BY ANTONIO PIGAFETTA, KNIGHT OF RHODES AND COMPANION OF MAGELLAN

"The great and wonderful things which God has permitted me to see and suffer in the long and perilous navigation . . . the very great and awful things of the ocean . . ."
The most important European historical source of information on the pre-Spanish Philippines. The world and our country four hundred years ago.

VISIT TO THE KING OF TIDORE

THE king gave us a welcome, and said that a long time back he had dreamed that some ships were coming to Maluco from distant countries, and that to assure himself with respect to this, he had examined the moon, and he had seen that they were really coming, and that indeed they were our ships. After that he came on board our ships, and we all kissed his hand; we then conducted him to the poop, but he, in order to avoid stooping, would not enter the cabin except by the upper opening. We made him sit down on a chair of red velvet, and placed on him a Turkish robe of yellow velvet. In order to do him more honour we sat down before him on the ground. When he had heard who we were, and what was the object of our voyage, he said that he and all his people were well content to be the most faithful friends and vassals of the King of Spain; that he received us in this island as his own sons; that we might go on shore and remain there as in our own houses; and that his island for the future should not be named Tadore, but Castile, in proof of the great love he bore to the king our master. Then we presented to him the chair on which he sat, and the robe which we had put on him, a piece of fine linen, four ells of scarlet cloth, a robe of brocade, a cloth of yellow damask, a piece of the whitest Cambay linen, two caps, six strings of glass beads, twelve knives, three large mirrors, six scissors, six combs, some gilt goblets, and other things. We gave to his son an Indian cloth of gold and silk, a large mirror, a cap and two knives. To each of the nine chief men of his suite we made a present of a piece of silk, a cap and two knives, and to many others of his suit we made a present, to one of a cap, to another of a knife, until the king told us not to give any more presents. He then said that he had got nothing worthy to be sent as a present to our king, unless he sent himself, now that he considered him as his lord. He invited us to come closer to the city, and if any one attempted to come on board the ships at night, he told us to fire upon him with our guns. He came out of the stern cabin by the same way by which he had entered it, without ever bending his head. At his departure we fired all the cannon.

This king is a Moor, of about forty-five years of age, rather well made, and of a handsome presence. He is a very great astrologer. His dress consisted of a shirt of very fine white stuff, with the ends of the sleeves embroidered with gold, and a wrapper which came down from his waist almost to the ground. He was barefooted; round his head he had a silk veil, and over that a garland of flowers. He is named Raja Sultan Manzor.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KING OF TIDORE

On the 10th of November—a Sunday—we had another conversation with the king, who wished to know how long a time we had been absent from Spain, and what pay and what rations the king gave to each of us; and we told him all this. He asked us for a signature of the king and a royal standard, since he desired that both his island of Tadore, and also that of Tarenate (where he intended to have his nephew named Calanogapi, crowned king) should become subject to the King of Spain, for whose honour he would fight to the death; and if it should happen that he should be compelled to give way, he would take refuge in Spain with all his family, in a new junk which he was having constructed, and would take with him the royal signature and standard.

He begged us to leave with him some of our men, who would always keep alive his recollection of us and of our king, as he would more esteem having some of us with him than our merchandise, which would not last him a long time. Seeing our eagerness to take cloves on board, he said that for that purpose he would go to an island called Bachian, where he hoped to find as much of them as were wanted, since in his island there was not a quantity sufficient of dry cloves to load the two ships. On that day there was no traffic because it was Sunday. The holiday of these people is on Friday.

It may please your illustrious lordship to have some description of the islands where the cloves grow. They are five—Tarenate, Tador, Mutir, Machian, and Bachian. Tarenate is the principal island. Its king, whilst he lived, had almost entire dominion over the other four. Tadore, the island in which we were, has its own king. Mutir and Machian have no king, but are governed by the people; and when the kings of Tarenate and Tadore are at war, they furnish them with combatants. The last is Bachian, and it has a king. All this province in which the cloves grow is called Maluco.

FRANCISCO SERRANO IN TERNATE

When we arrived here, eight months had not elapsed since a certain Portuguese, Francisco Serrano, had died in Tarenate. He was captain-general of the King of Tarenate when he was making war on the King of Tadore; and he acted so strenuously that this king was compelled to give his daughter in marriage to the King of Tarenate, who also received as hostages almost all the sons of the chief men of Tadore. Peace was then made, and from that daughter was born the nephew Calanogapi, of whom I have spoken. But the King of Tadore never forgave Serrano in his heart; and he having come several years later to Tadore to traffic in cloves, the king had him poisoned with some betel leaves, so that he survived hardly four days. The King of Tarenate wished to have him buried according to their own usage, but three Christian servants that Serrano had with him did not consent to it. In dying he left a little son and a little girl that he had of a lady he had taken in Java major, and two hundred bahars of cloves.

Francisco Serrano was a great friend and a relation of our unfortunate captain-general, and he it was who induced him to undertake that voyage, for when Magellan was at Malacca, he had several times learned by letters from Serrano that he was here. Therefore, when D. Manuel, King of Portugal, refused to increase his pension by a single testoon¹ per month, an increase which he thought he had well deserved, he came to Spain and made the proposal to his Sacred Majesty to come here by way of the west, and he obtained all that he asked for.

ARRIVAL OF CHIEFS FROM TERNATE

Ten days after the death of Serrano, the King of Tarenate, named Raja Abuleis, drove out from his kingdom his son-in-law, the King of Bachian, whose wife, the daughter of the King of Tarenate, came to Tarenate under the pretext of concluding peace, and gave him (her father) such a poison that he only survived two days, and dying left nine sons, whose names were told to me as follows: Chechili-Momuli, Jadore Vunghi, Chechilideroix, Cilimanzur, Cilipagi, Chialinchechilin, Cataravajecu, Serich, and Calanogapi.

Monday, the 11th of November, Chechilideroix, one of the above-mentioned sons of the King of Tarenate, came with two prahus to the ships sounding drums: he was dressed in red

velvet. We learned that he had near him the widow and sons of Francisco Serrano. When we knew him, being aware that he was an enemy of the King of Tadore, we sent to ask him whether we might receive him in the ships, which, as we were in his port, we would not do without his consent. The king sent us word to do whatever we pleased. But meantime Chechilideroix, seeing our hesitation, had some suspicion, and moved further off from the ships. We then went to him in a boat, and made him a present of an Indian cloth of gold and silk, with some looking-glasses, knives, scissors, etc.; these things he accepted but disdainfully, and soon after departed. He had with him an Indian who had become a Christian, named Manuel, the servant of a certain Pedro Alfonso de Lorosa, a Portuguese, who after the death of Serrano, had come from Bandan to Tarene. Manuel being able to speak Portuguese, came on board the ships, and told us that although the sons of the King of Tarene were enemies to the King of Tadore, yet they were disposed towards the service of Spain. Then, by means of him, we wrote to De Lorosa to come to our ships without any suspicion or fear.

THE KING OF TIDORE'S WAY OF DINING

These kings have as many ladies as they please, but one only is the principal wife, and all the others are subject to her. The King of Tadore had a large house outside the city, where there were two hundred of the ladies he was most fond of, and as many more to serve them. The king eats alone, or with his principal wife, on a kind of raised dais, from which he can see all the others sitting round, and he decides upon the one who most pleases him to come to him. When the king's dinner is finished, the ladies all eat together if he permits it, or else each one goes to eat in her own room. No one without special permission from the king can see those ladies, and if anybody by day or by night were found near their house he would be killed immediately. Each family is bound to give one or two daughters to the king. Rajah Sultan Manzour had twenty-six children, of whom eight were boys and eighteen girls. In the island of Tadore there is a kind of bishop, and the one that was there in our time had forty ladies and very many children.

TRADE AT TIDORE

On Tuesday, the 12th of November, the king had a house built in the city for our merchandise, and it was built in one day. Thither we carried all that we had to barter, and placed it in the custody of three of our men, and the trade began at once. It was carried out in this manner. For ten ells of red cloth of pretty good quality they gave a bahar of cloves. A bahar is four quintals⁴ and six pounds. For fifteen ells of middling quality a bahar, for fifteen hatchets a bahar, for thirty-five glass cups a bahar; and the king in this manner had from us almost all our goblets: for seventeen cathils of cinnabar a bahar; the same for as much quicksilver. For twenty-six ells of common linen a bahar, and the same for twenty-five ells of finer linen; for a hundred and fifty knives a bahar; for fifty scissors a bahar; for forty caps a bahar; for ten Guzerat cloths a bahar; for three of their cymbals two bahars: for a quintal of bronze a bahar. Almost all our mirrors were broken, and the few that remained entire the king wished to have. Many of the above mentioned goods had been obtained by us by the capture of the junks, which I have related; and the haste we were in to return to Spain caused us to sell our goods at a lower price than we should have done had we not been in a hurry.

Every day there came to the ships many boats laden with goats, fowls, plantains, cocoanuts, and other victuals, that it was a wonder to see. We supplied the ships with good water taken from a spring whence it issued hot, but if it remains only one hour in the open air it becomes very cold. They say that it comes out like that because it issues from the mountain of the cloves. It may be seen from this how those lied who said that fresh water had to be brought to Maluco from distant countries.

The next day the king sent his son named Mossahap to the island of the Mutir for cloves with which to freight our ships. We had spoken to the king that day of some Indians whom we had captured, and he entreated us to make a present of them to him, as he had the intention of sending them back to their native country, accompanied by five men of Tadore, who, on restoring them to their country, would praise and commend the King of Spain and make a good name for the Spaniards. We gave him the three ladies whom we had destined for the queen, as has been said above, and all the men except those of Burné: he very much appreciated this gift.

The king then asked another favour—that was, that we should kill all the pigs we had on board, for which he would give an ample compensation in fowls and goats. We gave him satisfaction in this, cutting their throats and hanging them up under the deck, so that the Moors should not have occasion to see them, since if by accident they see any pig they covered their faces not to see it or perceive its smell.

VISIT OF PEDRO DE LOROSA

In the evening of the same day Pedro Alfonso,⁵ the Portuguese, came in a prahu, but before he came on board the ships the king sent to call him, and said to him, that although he belonged to Tarene he should take good care not to answer falsely to the questions we were going to ask him. He indeed, after coming on board, told us that he had come to India sixteen years ago, and of these years he had passed ten in Maluco; and it was just ten years since those islands had been discovered by the Portuguese, who kept the discovery secret from us. He then related to us that a year, less fifteen days, had elapsed since a large ship had come hither proceeding from Malacca, and had gone away laden with cloves; but that, on account of the bad weather, she had been obliged to remain some months at Bandan. He added that her captain was Tristan de Meneses, a Portuguese, from whom, on asking what news there was in Europe, he had heard that a squadron of five ships had sailed from Seville to discover Maluco in the name of the King of Spain, and that the captain of this squadron was Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese, for which reason the King of Portugal, being angry that a subject of his should attempt to do a thing so opposed to him, had sent some ships to the cape of Good Hope, and others to the Cape Sta. Maria,⁶ where the cannibals are, to impede their passage, but they had not fallen in with them. Having learned later that Magellan had passed by another sea, and was making for Maluco by way of the west, he had written to his Captain-Major of the Indies, named Diego Lopez de Sequeira, to send six ships to Maluco against the Spanish squadron. But the captain-major, having at that time received information that the Grand Turk was planning an expedition against Malacca, was obliged to send against him sixty sail to the Straits of Mekkah, in the country of Jiddah, where, however, they only found a few galleys which had grounded near the beautiful and strong city of Aden, and they set fire to them.

DESIGNS OF THE PORTUGUESE AGAINST MAGELLAN

This enterprise, added De Lorosa, had prevented the captain-major from immediately sending an expedition against Magellan; but a little later he had sent to Maluco a great galleon with two rows of cannon, commanded by Francisco Faria, a Portuguese; but neither did this one come, for on account of the shoals and currents which are near Malacca, and the contrary winds, it was unable to pass that promontory, and was compelled to turn back.

He also related that a few days before a caravel with two junks had come to these parts to get news of us. The junks had sailed to Bachian to load cloves, with seven Portuguese on board. These men, who did not respect the wives of the inhabitants, nor even those of the king, notwithstanding the warning they had received from the king himself, were all killed. The men of the caravel, on hearing of this, returned

in haste to Malacca, abandoning the junks with four hundred bahars of cloves and as much merchandise as would have purchased another hundred bahars. He also related that every year many junks go from Malacca to Bandan to buy mace and nutmeg, and go thence to Maluco to purchase cloves. They make the voyage from Bandan to Maluco in three days, and employ fifteen in the voyage from Bandan to Malacca. He said, lastly, that since ten years back the King of Portugal had derived great profit from these islands, and he took especial care to keep these countries concealed from and unknown to the Spaniards. He related many other similar things, passing several hours in conversation with us; and we said and did so much, offering him a large salary, that we made him determine on coming with us to Spain.

Friday, the 15th of November, the king told us that he thought of going himself to Bachian to get the cloves which the Portuguese had left there, and asked us for presents to give to the two governors of Mutir in the name of the King of Spain. Meanwhile, having come close to our ships, he wished to see how we shot with the cross-bow, with guns, and with a swivel gun, which is a weapon larger than an arquebus. He himself fired three times with a cross-bow, but he did not care to fire with a gun.

DESCRIPTION OF GILOLO

Opposite Tadore there is another very large island, called Giaiolo,⁷ and it is so large that a prahu can with difficulty go round it in four months. It is inhabited by Moors and Gentiles. The Moors have two kings, one of whom, according to what the King of Tadore related to us, has had six hundred children, and the other has had five hundred and twenty-five. The Gentiles have not got so many women as the Moors, and are less superstitious. The first thing they meet in the morning when they go out of their houses is the object which they worship throughout that day. The king of these Gentiles is named Rajah Papua. He is very rich in gold, and inhabits the interior of the island. There grow here among the rocks bamboos as thick as a man's leg, full of water, which is very good to drink. We purchased many of them.

On Saturday the Moorish King of Giaiolo came to the ships with many prahus, and we made him a present of a green damask robe, two ells of red cloth, some looking-glasses, scissors, knives, combs, and two gilt goblets, which things pleased him very much, and he said to us that, as we were friends of the King of Tadore, we were also his friends, since he loved that king like one of his own sons. He invited us to come to his country, promising to do us great honour. This king is powerful, and held in sufficient respect throughout all these islands. He is very old, and his name is Raja Jussu.

Sunday morning this same king came on board the ships and wished to see how we fought, and how we discharged the bombards, at which he was greatly pleased, for in his youth he had been a great warrior.

ACCOUNT OF CLOVE TREES

The same day I went on shore to see how the cloves grow, and this is what I observed. The tree from which they are gathered is high, and its trunk is as thick as a man's body, more or less, according to the age of the plant. Its branches spread out somewhat in the middle of the tree, but near the top they form a pyramid. The bark is an olive colour, and the leaves very like those of the laurel. The cloves grow at the end of little branches in bunches of ten or twenty. These trees always bear more fruit on one side than on the other, according to the seasons. The cloves are white when they first sprout, they get red as they ripen, and blacken when dry. They are gathered twice in the year, once about Christmas and the other time about St. John's day, when the air in these countries is milder, and it is still more so in December. When the year is rather hot, and there is little rain, they gather in each of these islands from three to four hundred bahars of cloves. The clove tree does not live except in the mountains,

and if it is transferred to the plain it dies there.⁸ The leaf, the bark, and the wood, as long as they are green, have the strength and fragrance of the fruit itself. If these are not gathered when just ripe they get so large and hard that nothing of them remains good except the rind. It is said that the mist renders them perfect, and indeed we saw almost every day a mist descend and surround one or other of the above-mentioned mountains. Among these people everyone possesses some of these trees and each man watches over his own trees and gathers their fruit, but does not do any work round them to cultivate them. This tree does not grow except in the five mountains of the five Maluco islands. There are, however, a few trees in Giaiolo and in a small island between Tadore and Mutir named Mare, but they are not good.

ACCOUNT OF NUTMEGS AND GINGER

There are in this island of Giaiolo some trees of nutmegs. These are like our walnuts, and the leaves also are similar. The nutmeg, when gathered, is like the quince in form and colour, and the down which covers it, but it is smaller. The outside rind is as thick as the green rind of our walnuts, beneath which is a thin web, or rather cartilage, under which is the mace, of a very bright red, which covers and surrounds the rind of the nuts, inside which is the nutmeg properly so called.

There also grows in Tadore the ginger, which we used to eat green, instead of bread. Ginger is not a tree, but a shrub, which sends out of the earth shoots a span long like the shoots of canes, which they also resemble in the shape of the leaves, only those of the ginger are narrower. The shoots are good for nothing; that which makes ginger is the root. When green, it is not so strong as when it is dry, and to dry it they use lime, or else it would not keep.

The houses of these people are built like those already described, but are not so high above the ground, and are surrounded with canes after the fashion of a hedge. The women here are ugly, and go naked like the others, having only their middles covered with cloth made of bark. The men also are naked, and notwithstanding that their women are ugly, they are exceedingly jealous; and amongst other things which displeased them, was that we came ashore without cloaks,⁹ because they imagined that might cause temptation to their wives. Both men and women always go barefoot.

ACCOUNT OF BARK CLOTH

Since I have spoken of cloth, I will relate how they make it. They take a piece of bark and leave it in water until it has grown soft; they then beat it with wooden clubs to extend it in length and breadth, as much as they please; thus it becomes like a veil of raw silk with filaments enlaced within it, so that it appears as if it was woven.

SAGO

Their bread is made with the wood of a tree like a palm tree, and they make it in this way. They take a piece of this wood, and extract from it certain long black thorns¹⁰ which are situated there; then they pound it, and make bread of it which they call sago. They make provisions of this bread for their sea voyages.

Every day there came from Tarenate many boats laden with cloves, but we, because we were waiting for the king, would not traffic for those goods, but only for victuals: and the men of Tarenate complained much of this.

On Sunday night, the 24th of November, the king arrived, and on entering the port had his drums sounded, and passed between our ships. We fired many bombards to do him honour. He told us that for four days we should be continually supplied with cloves.

In effect, on Monday he sent seven hundred and ninety-one catils, without taking tare. To take tare means to take spice

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The Thomas and the Thomasites

News item in the Manila Daily Bulletin, February 15, 1928:

"The army transport Thomas, a familiar vessel in Manila for thirty years, lifts anchor at Pier 1 at noon today for the last time in this port. The veteran troop ship, one of the original boats of the army transport service, is going to the junk pile or possibly into the service of a freight line.

"When the Thomas arrives at San Francisco next month, it will have completed its 105th round trip to the Orient as a troop boat. Hundreds of officers and soldiers, retired and active, will have lost an old friend for the old ship has carried many of them . . .

"Many American teachers now serving in the Philippines, arrived here on the Thomas, and a list of those still remaining in the islands who are on intimate terms with the vessel, probably reaches the hundred mark.

"It had at some time or other as a passenger practically every general of note in the United States army. Congressmen have made frequent junketing trips aboard it, and almost every trip has numbered navy personnel among its passengers.

"It is a vessel with a record that no other ship in the transport service can touch . . ."

Other Manila dailies gave the old ship front-page space as well. And Mr. Walter Robb, Editor of the American Chamber of Commerce Journal, expressed the opinions and feelings of many of us in the February number of his Journal when he wrote:

"The U.S.A.T. (United States Army Transport) Thomas is in harbor, on her last voyage. They are counting her out, apparently they will scrap her or sell her under the hammer for what she will bring. The very thought makes a tightness in the throat of hundreds of Americans in the Philippines, and brings moisture to the eye. It is too much like selling Old Kate, the family nag, at the homestead auction, when Dad decided to move West. For the Thomas has a real soul if a ship or any inanimate thing may boast the boon. For 30 years she has been the national old-reliable. . . . It's a human interest ship if there ever was one, and its intimate story would be but an amplification of Byron's description of Manfred's soul. The Thomas, going off the run! My God! We're all getting old!"

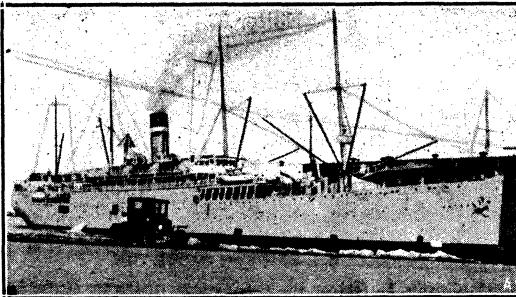
Probably the most noted trip the old ship ever made was her seventh to Manila, the one on which she brought the first contingent of American teachers to the Islands, who were ever after known as the Thomasites.

The party that a Manila newspaper of that day described as composed of "one hundred sixty beautiful young girls and four hundred intellectual young men," arrived at Manila on a rainy afternoon, August 23, 1901,—twenty-seven years ago. The Thomas, according to the reporter, had the "appearance of a floating laundry, feminine lingerie being strung on clothes lines from every available spot on the upper deck."

In their hurry to set foot on Philippine shore, two of the young men fell off the gang-plank into the Bay. "They were a gay, lively, bright-spirited lot," wrote the reporter, and ". . . A somewhat unnecessary feature of the landing was the large gathering of soldiers and policemen who had apparently assembled only to gape and pass questionable remarks."

Doctor Atkinson, Superintendent of Instruction, was quoted as saying that "they all appeared to be of the right sort," and further expressed himself as being "eminently satisfied with his new force of instructors."

At Pier No. 12 of the San Francisco water-front, on July 23, the party had made up "a restless company—excited, expectant, uncertain"; and as the ship backed away from the wharf,



U. S. Army Transport Thomas at Pier 1, Manila, for the last time.

those on shore began to sing:

*My Country, 'tis of the
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing,—*

but, adds the narrator, "the passengers did not sing." These made up a variegated company; college sport and college grind, center-rush and prize-orator, linguist and scientist, kindergarten and high school teacher, college professor and school superintendent, doctors, lawyers, editors, politicians, commercial promoters. And their amusements aboard the Thomas were just

as diversified:—lectures, literary programs, concerts, and tea-parties, but also tugs-of-war, football scrimmages, whist and chess tournaments, dances, and religious services.

A paragraph in "The Briny Budget," a ship newspaper brought out by the teachers, gives a hint:

"Friday, July 26.—Miss Clendennin's intellectual reading club takes shape.—Pestalozzi, albatrosses, and flying fish.—The Chief Engineer entertains the ladies.—Conduct of the gramophone execrable; it is thrown over-board.—College spirit breaks loose; wild scenes follow.—Quartermaster distracted."

There is evidence, however, that the members of the party were not unaware of the significance of the expedition. One of them wrote in "The Log of the Thomas," a printed pamphlet:

"This ship has her own place in our country's history. She brings no armed force, yet carries none the less an army with banners, with standards and ensigns . . . Never before in the history of the world has a country sent out a body like this . . . It rests heavily upon every member to make good the promise and the hope that has brought this educational array into existence . . . Training, hope, and enthusiasm is not enough. . . . They must carry into their work the spirit of love, of loyalty, of faith . . ."

And nobly, indeed, did these men and women work. The difference between then and now in the Philippines, is, in large part, their work.

A few years their arrival, at a reunion, one of the Thomasites, nick-named "Silvers," composed a song which ran in part as follows:

*Home, boys, home! It's home we ought to be,
Home, boys, home! Back in God's countryee,
Where the ash and the oak and the bonny maple grow.
Good-by to Manila! It's home we're bound to go.*

But of the four hundred young men and the one hundred sixty young women of twenty-seven years ago, seventeen men and nine women still remain. Some of these are still in school work; others are otherwise prominent in the business and social life of the Philippines. They are:

Luther B. Parker, recently resigned as division superintendent of schools of Nueva Ecija; Miss Mary E. Polley, of the General Office, Bureau of Education; Professor and Mrs. H. S. Townsend, the former chief of the Department of Psychology and Philosophy in the University of the Philippines; Charles W. Franks, Secretary to the Governor General; Mrs. L. R. Sweet (formerly Miss Jesse E. Brown), wife of Colonel Sweet of the Constabulary; Miss May Faurote, Manila; A. B. Powell, Manila business man; Mrs. Frances C. Bartter (formerly Miss F. C. Buffington), Baguio; Mrs. Nellie Louise Cook (formerly Miss N. L. Hill), secretary of the American Guardian Association; Miss Bertha Lincoln, the Philippine Normal School; Carl M. Moore, Governor of the Province of Sulu; Verne E. Miller, President and General Manager of Philippine Education Co., Inc., publishers, booksellers, and stationers; Dr. Charles S.

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Philippine Education Magazine

Editor

A. V. H. HARTENDORP

Contributing Editors

THE HON. RAFAEL PALMA

President, University of the Philippines

MR. CONRADO BENITEZ

Formerly Dean, College of Liberal Arts,
University of the Philippines

THE HON. CAMILO OSIAS

Senator, Second District,

President, National University

MISS RAMONA S. TIRONA

Dean of Women, University of the Philippines

Editorials

Not the Tune But the Dance Governor General Henry L. Stimson, the fourteenth American and the one hundred-second chief executive of the Philippines, will arrive in Manila on March 1, the day the March issue of Philippine Education Magazine appears on the news stands. The Editor can not, therefore, include in this number descriptions of his arrival and reports and comments upon his remarks, but hopes to be able to do so in the next number of the Magazine.

Our cartoonist takes a rather satirical view of the expected harmony between the American and Philippine "participations" in the Government. The Governor General will play the tune to which the Philippines will be supposed to dance. With a new governor, a new dance, and so on *ad infinitum*.

Why couldn't we here set our own tune and dance our own music? The reason usually advanced is that we can not as yet "pay the piper," and that is probably true enough. In the concord of nations, ours would be but a shrill and tiny whistle which, no doubt, would soon be drowned in the general chorus, if, in fact, it would ever be heard for even the briefest measure.

Then, too, our governor generals do not play music composed by themselves. They only execute the scores written in Washington. Many of our chief executives may (and might) personally have wished

to play quite different tunes. The composers mean well, however, and the execution has not been so bad either, as compared with the music played elsewhere. And the music has been getting somewhat better of recent years. We don't dance to the tune we danced to thirty or twenty years ago.

During the preceding administration there was some reason for the reproach, "We have piped unto you, but ye did not dance." Let us dance. We at least get the benefit of the exercise. And if the proper *rapport* is established between the dancers and the musician, it is quite possible that the genuine and joyous spirit of the dance will seize both musician and dancers. In spite of himself, the musician would have to increase the tempo, add a flourish, and bring the piece to an end with a glowing finale for sheer lack of breath. And the composers, hearing of the great success of their composition, would send us a newer and more ambitious piece.

What makes a good dance? Not the tune so much, nor the composer, but the players and the dancers. Jig, fling, reel, minuet, waltz, polka, mazurka, tarantella, tango, fandango, cariñosa, jota, rigodon, balitao—a dance is a dance; tripping, stepping, gliding, leaping, bobbing, swaying, stamping, hand-clapping, shouting, singing. Any dance may be inspired by the poorest music and develop into a dithyramb to liberty and self-expression.

HARMONY



What You Will Dispose Of With Your Vote An idea of the coming shake-up and possible turn-over in officialdom, is gained from the fact that there are to be elected on June 5

one-half of the members of the Senate and all of the members of the next House, not counting the appointive members; and in the regularly organized provinces all of the governors, the two members of each provincial board, and all of the municipal presidents, vice-presidents, and councillors. The senators will be elected for terms of six years and all the other officials for terms of three years. In Nueva Vizcaya, Zamboanga, Davao, and Agusan, provincial governors and the third members of the provincial boards are to be elected, and in these and other provinces under the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, 24 municipal presidents, 31 vice-presidents, and 248 councillors are to be elected.

The numbers and salaries or per diems of these officials may be summarized as follows: 11 senators (annual salary ₱8,000); 84 representatives (annual salary ₱7,200); 42 provincial governors (annual salaries ranging from ₱6,000 to ₱3,000); 79 provincial board members (weekly per diem ranging from ₱15.00 to ₱5.00); 874 municipal presidents (annual salaries ranging from ₱2,000 to ₱600); 881 vice-presidents and 6,748 councillors (per diems ₱2.00, twice a month).*

The combined salaries and per diems of these officials during their respective terms of office may be estimated at around ₱7,000,000.* This is not so much, yet it is a good-sized sum of the people's money. Add to this the authority these officials will have in allotting and expending insular, provincial, and municipal revenues—approximately ₱80,000,000, ₱25,000,000 and ₱32,000,000 respectively annually (the last figure including Manila's ₱4,500,000, multiplied by three for the three years amounts to over ₱400,000,000) and add to this the general patronage and influence these officials will all enjoy in greater or less degree, and one gets an idea of politics as a livelihood, as a game, and an adventure, but also as a responsibility.

Of course, for a great many of our best men in national and local politics, what they can get out of it personally, either in money or in power, is only incidental to their careers. The conscientious local official and the statesman in wider political fields put into their work for their people and their country far more than they receive in return either in money or in popular gratitude. Yet it is well for the average voter to remember what he disposes of with his vote, and what the men he votes for will get and furthermore what he hopes to get out of it.

When a candidate asks a citizen to vote for him, let the citizen ask himself, Why does he want me to vote for him? Would I trust this man with a thousand pesos of my own money? Would I trust him to manage my own property for three years? Shall I entrust to him the affairs of my municipality, my province, my country?

NOTE: * These figures are only approximate. They were compiled with the assistance of the office of the Executive Secretary and the Insular Auditor, but the Editor made his own computations, and the figures should not therefore be taken as official. Neither Bureau had the exact figures available.

International Aspects of Education Educational systems the world over have been in the process of reorganization and readjustment since the termination of the World War. The world is in a state of flux. Unsettled financial conditions and territorial dislocations in Europe have given a new trend and a new direction in education. Ideals and tenets have metamorphosed under the new order

of things. Pedagogical methods of Froebel and systems evolved during more recent times, are on trial. New experiments and new processes are being worked out for the purpose of widening educational horizons.

A casual observer cannot fail to note that these new tendencies are leading toward a more practical aspect of education. The growth of industries and the increase in trade are gradually absorbing the attention of educators, and more and more the emphasis is being shifted to commercial and vocational training.

Everywhere, therefore, there is a manifest demand for higher education. The governments of the Old and the New World are spending huge sums to satisfy that demand and to provide for the impetus that comes with its growth. Private initiative has found in it a field of unlimited possibilities for service and the people have looked upon it as a factor akin to strength and progress.

But while all these signs are encouraging there is need of changing the character of our present-day education. Its scope and its aims must be broadened to make it the influence that it is desired to be. During the past centuries, and even at the present time, education has been nationalistic in its aims and purposes. It has not transcended national bounds and has tended to foster self-adulation and national aggrandizement. The result of this tendency in our present-day education has been to bring about conflicts and misunderstandings. It is in part responsible for the many frictions that have led to very serious troubles in Europe and not a few of the big problems that now confront many of the countries of the world.

If education must take its place as a factor of progress and enlightenment and as an instrument of harmony, good-will, and cooperation, its perspective must undergo a radical revision. Selfish nationalistic sentiments, while in themselves desirable in the onward march of any people, must be subordinated to the higher motives and aspects of international amity. It is in this direction that the change must be made. Peoples should look beyond the boundaries of their nations and consider at all times the necessity for peace and mutuality with their neighbors. No good can come out of the death-grappling struggles that we have witnessed in the past. The problems of one country, whether economic, political, or commercial, should be considered in the light of the needs of the others. It should be the function of education to stimulate the consideration of these problems in the light of international demands. Education must not only be a potential force for good, but a dynamic power for righteousness and peace.

RAFAEL PALMA.

Industrialization and Democracy That the industrialization of a country tends inevitably to its democratization is once more seen in the recent experience of the Japanese nation. On February 20 the general election under the new law was held. It was estimated that the new universal manhood suffrage law had increased the number of voters from three to twelve millions. Whether the majority of these voters will take advantage of their newly acquired right or not, remains to be seen. But it is unquestioned that among the by-products of modern industry there is keen interest in increased participation in the political life of the nation. This is especially true of the laboring classes, who, because of undesirable industrial conditions, are prompted to demand reforms. And in this desire for social and economic improvements, they are forced to pay attention to the acquisition of more political power in order to be able to attain their objective.

Such has been the experience of peoples everywhere. A government still in the grip of feudal and military classes must share its power with a new class that rises up with the country's industrialization. These are the industrialists, the financiers, the business men. The accumulation of capital ushers in large-scale production. The divorce of the laborer from his tools of production follows. The congregation of large masses of laborers in large cities and their absolute dependence for a living on their wages creates keen class consciousness among them. The unfavorable social and economic conditions under which they work sharpens their feeling of dissatisfaction. The gap between labor and capital widens. The forces of democracy are lined up against the control of the few of the militarists and the industrialists.

The militarists and industrialists have for a time been able to check the rising tide of democracy by means of social legislation which protects the welfare of the laboring classes. This social protection comes in the form of state insurance against death, sickness, unemployment, accident. But the division between the classes is too wide to be bridged over by economic palliatives.

Even after full political rights are attained by the masses, the feeling remains that political rights alone are inadequate to bring about real democracy. After political democracy is established, it is realized that industrial autocracy is still another power to fight against. The concentration of wealth in the hands of the few leaves the masses as dependent on these few as in the days of feudal and military control. Hence arises the demand for the nationalization of certain industries which directly affect the welfare of the people. Hence the movement for the socialization of production, the democratization of industry. This movement takes on many different forms—ranging from the most radical to the most conservative, from bolshevism to nationalization of only such industries as the railroads, electric lights and others.

Those who think of Japan in terms of the feudalistic and militaristic conditions from which she emerged with her opening to the world during the last century, should be on the lookout for certain inevitable democratizing effects of industrialization. The extension of the suffrage to twelve million voters is certainly a straw indicating which way the wind is blowing.

CONRADO BENITEZ.

Contests of Civic Value The Office of the Public Welfare Commissioner, the bureaus of Health and Education, the women's clubs and other organizations deserve credit for the development of the interest of the people in baby-saving and in the campaign for better health and sanitation. It is true that not one of these agencies is exclusively accomplishing its aims without the cooperation of the others. Neither have they as yet discovered the best ways and means to accomplish their objective most effectively, nor have they found solutions to all the problems that need to be solved.

But one thing is certain: these educational and welfare agencies are accomplishing something worthwhile. And the baby and clean-up contests are surely bringing home to the people tangible results of their cooperation.

In a barrio of Cavite, for example, a local physician who has several times served as a judge in the baby contests on Rizal Day celebrations, is most enthusiastic about her observations. She says: "The increasing interest shown by the mothers in participating in the contests is most encouraging. Their efforts deserve special commendation when one considers that

the prizes awarded are materially insignificant. They take pride in healthy and vigorous children. There has been marked progress in the care of infants and children. But last December the result of the contest was beyond my expectation. My only regret was that there were no prizes for all of those very fine children that we had."

Baby contests, clean-up-weeks, and garden day celebrations are not the only civic activities now undertaken in our rural communities. Under the auspices of local associations, the celebration of Rizal Day and the town fiesta are occasions for holding debates in the vernacular on current political and social questions. Original contests such as those where prizes are awarded to self-supporting families which have not had any death among their children and who have been able to send them to school besides, are also being featured now in our rural community festivals. Let us hope that in time these civic interests will become popular enough to displace the costly and meaningless "beauty" contests.

RAMONA S. TIRONA.

Employing School Doctors and Nurses The policy of employing school doctors and school nurses as regular members of the educational personnel should be inaugurated. The protection of health and the prevention of disease are certainly among the greatest functions of good governments and among the main objectives of progressive educational systems.

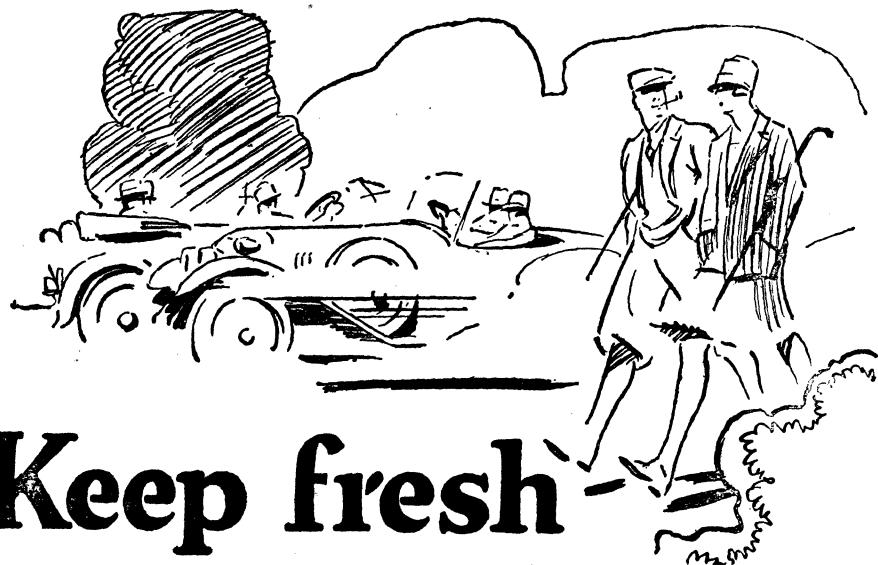
This country should embark upon a more systematic plan of taking care of the health of the children who are the future men and women who are to shoulder the responsibilities of society and the state. The detail of doctors and nurses from other offices to conduct work from time to time among school children is not the best arrangement. School doctors and school nurses who combine the qualities of professional training and pedagogic interest in the well-being of the children, are needed.

These doctors and nurses as school officials should be charged with the duty of (1) granting excuses for absences of pupils and students; (2) readmitting those who have been absent due to illness; (3) conducting physical examinations; (4) conveying needed information in hygiene and sanitation; (5) helping in the prevention of diseases; (6) curing ailments; and (7) rendering such other assistance as will result in the maintenance and improvement of health.

If we had such school officials charged with the giving of excuses to those who wish to absent themselves, greater honesty would result as the pupils would know that they are to appear before people competent to judge. Regularity of attendance would be improved. Diseases would be immediately diagnosed. The readmission of pupils and students who have been absent due to illness would take place only after a careful examination on the part of school doctors and school nurses to preclude the possibility of infection of others. A systematic plan of conducting physical examinations would also result eventually in the collection of data regarding the growth of children that would prove useful to the educational and medical professions.

The writer advocates the employment of doctors and nurses for the schools of the Philippine Islands. This plan if put into practice would improve instruction, would popularize information about personal hygiene and public sanitation, and would be instrumental in elevating the standard of the Philippine educational system.

CAMILO OSIAS.



Keep fresh—

at all times

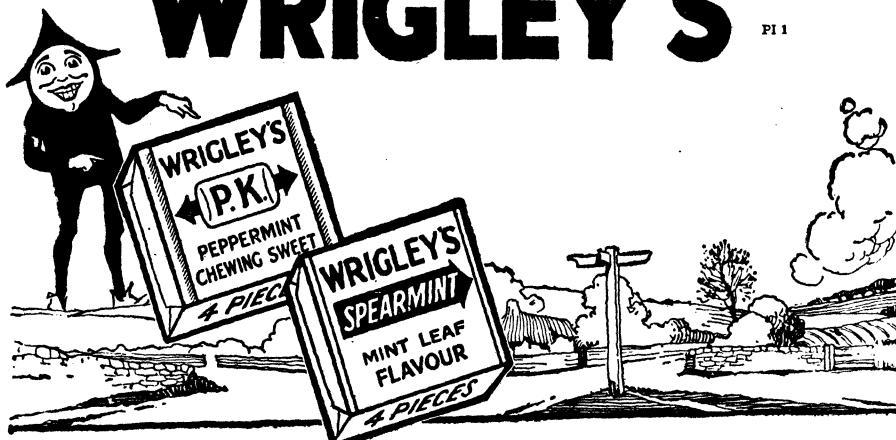
And shake off the discomfort of parched throat and dry palate.

Wrigley's keeps the mouth cool and sweet—the *natural* way. Particularly beneficial after eating, drinking or smoking. It has a healthful cleansing action and pleasing flavour. Stimulates the natural juices. Flushes the palate. Keeps it fresh.

No other sweet does so much or costs so little.

WRIGLEY'S

PI 1



The Philippine Home

BY MRS. MARY MACDONALD

Possibilities in Brightening the Home

HERE are times when some of us look around our homes with a critical eye and sigh. Our draperies look faded, our pillows need fresh covers, or our wicker furniture, which has stood us in good stead, lacks finish; in fact, nothing looks right. Is it just a mood? Or do our homes lack charm, and, if so, what do we mean by charm?

I have been in many homes, and modest ones, too, with no pretense of elegance or wealth, where one's attention is arrested by the lovely soft color scheme, or the perfect arrangement of the simple furniture by some artistic hand. On the other hand I have been in some homes of wealth where the furniture has been beautiful, the draperies costly, but very little thought had been given to the blending of soft colors, the placing of this reading lamp near that comfortable chair, in fact, it lacked that artistic touch called "charm".

Now we can all have homes where there is some semblance of charm and comfort. Our homes can be neat and clean, and there are ways in which we can purchase colorful hangings that have just what this or that room needs at a very small cost. On going through one of the local markets I saw some *pinokpok* in the loveliest shades of rose and mulberry, soft pinks and lavenders, and the more vivid shades of blue, yellow, orange, apple green and red. Such a riot of pretty colors, and at such a reasonable price. The many uses one could make of this native material cannot be overlooked. Perhaps your living room is a bit dark, and a rose valance across the top of the windows will bring just that bit of soft color needed to make it cheerful. Now for a few cushions of the same shade thrown carelessly upon the sofa or in the deep chair over toward the corner. Try covering the old lamp frame. Isn't it just delightful to work such a

change with one's own hands? If one has children, undoubtedly they will be pleased with bedspreads of white with yellow flounces,—and hangings for the windows of this same cheerful color. A cushion on this little chair,—how fresh and pretty it looks. It cannot help but please them. Perhaps the wee one's bed needs painting. The new brushing enamels which dry as you put them on offer another boon to the housewife who has the desire to brighten up her home. But that is another chapter of our story to be taken up later.

The Business of Keeping Young and Beautiful

HOW many of us have been out to a little party or to a gathering of women and been struck with the loveliness or charm of some particular face? I have, and many times, and am sure you have too. It might not be the regular features or beautiful eyes, or curly hair, but in many instances it is the evidence of perfect health which shines through a lovely, clear skin. And there is just a wee bit of envy mingled with our admiration. But nowadays we do not have to envy our neighbor her lovely complexion. There are a few good rules, which, if followed religiously every day, are sure to bring results. In the first place one must remember that "Cleanliness is akin to daintiness." The first requirement for a clear skin is a daily bath with a good pure soap. Next, perfect elimination through the bowels, and last, but not least, the following of a well-balanced diet. These are rules which Nature begs us to follow.

Now comes the help which the drug store brings to hand, and a few hints as to how to use them. During the day one's pores become caked with powder, perspiration, and dust. So at least twice a day your skin must be freed by the gentle massaging of a pure cleansing cream. Its pure, fine oils go

Delicious with Fruit

Jacob's Cream Crackers

TRY Jacob's Cream Crackers with sliced bananas. You'll find their crisp freshness delightfully pleasing.

Serve them with butter or Cheese. They make a most appetizing sandwich. Let the children take them to school. Boys and girls always enjoy them.



Buy Jacob's Cream Crackers From Your Dealer

Inspect his assortment of Jacob's Biscuits—Family Assorted, Marie Biscuits and Many Other Varieties to Choose From—All of Best Quality.

after the dirt in the depth of your pores. Use enough of the cream to work well into the pores, applying with light upward and outward strokes. Now, remove all excess cream with a soft, clean, white cloth, or better still, the lovely soft face tissues which can be purchased for this purpose. One tissue will absorb all oil and moisture instantly and can be easily disposed of. Your face is now ready for an astringent bath. Apply with sponge of absorbent cotton, gently patting it into the skin. This astringent bath closes the open pores, leaving one's face fresh and cool. There is one more step before applying powder and rouge. Rub over your face with the lightest possible touch, the tiniest bit of an exquisite vanishing cream. It adds a lovely glow, a fineness and smoothness that is quite beyond your expectations. Now your face is ready for the finishing touches—your individual powder and rouge. In applying powder use a clean powder puff, or a bit of absorbent cotton, always kept free from soil or dust, and add just enough rouge to give a natural flush to the cheeks.

Now look at yourself, my dear, is it not worth the effort?

But it is well to remember one cannot give one's self a lovely facial today, neglect it tomorrow. It must be a part of the daily program, the same as brushing one's teeth.

Healthful Dishes for the Growing Child

EVERY mother who is a real mother at heart, wants to do what is best for her children. But how to do and what to do are problems not so easily answered.

There is the undernourished child, perhaps she lives in your home or mine. We may be unconscious of this great danger in our home, but if a child is tired, languid, uninterested in her play or studies you may be sure that she does not have a well-balanced diet. To overcome the problem of malnutrition and develop children who are physically fit and mentally alert it is essential to stimulate their interest in good food habits.

Here are a few suggestions that have been helpful in overcoming the danger of malnutrition in our family. I found I could not interest the children in drinking canned milk. This meant I had to present it to them in some other form as I do not believe we can overestimate the value of milk in connection with the diet of a child. Creamed soups, in fact, creamed dishes of any kind, were most acceptable and eaten with a relish. Then too, the soft custards are another attractive form of placing milk before the child. Below are a few recipes for creamed dishes and soft custards.

BASIC RECIPE FOR CREAM SOUPS

1 cup milk, 1 tbsp butter, 1 tbsp flour, pinch salt. Melt the butter; stir in the flour and salt; add the milk gradually and stir until free from lumps; cook for 20 minutes in a double boiler.

SPINACH SOUP

1 cup strained spinach—1 cup liquid drained from spinach added to the above recipe.

TOMATO SOUP

1 cup strained cooked tomatoes added to 2 cups of above recipe for cream soup. It is well to add a small pinch of soda to the tomato juice before adding to the milk mixture in order to prevent curdling. This should be served at once and not allowed to stand after adding the tomato to the cream soup recipe.

CREAMED DISHES

Creamed chicken or creamed fish may be prepared in the following manner: 2 cups of cooked chicken or fish cut in small pieces added to above cream soup recipe, after adding one more tablespoon of flour for extra thickening. Serve on hot buttered toast. Fresh or canned peas may be added to vary the dish. Children may often be coaxed into eating carrots and peas by preparing in the same manner.

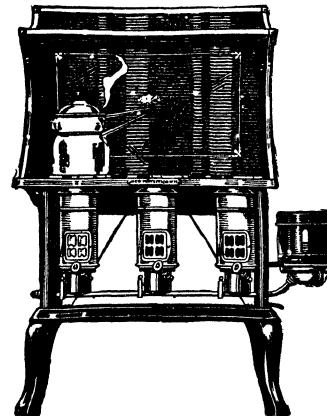
BASIC RECIPE FOR SOFT CUSTARDS

1 quart milk, 1/2 cup sugar, 4 eggs, 1/2 tsp vanilla, pinch salt. Scald milk in double boiler, beat the eggs slightly, add

(Continued on page 584)

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**PHILIPPINE COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA**

IRVING F. WILTSE, *Editor*

The Annual Meeting of the Council, Boy Scouts of America

THE annual meeting of the Philippine council, Boy Scouts of America was held on Monday evening, January 30, 1928, at the American Chamber of Commerce at 8:00 o'clock with the following members present: H. A. Bordner, S. J. Nesbit, I. F. Wiltse, Wm. J. Shaw, F. H. Noble, J. R. Greenan, C. S. Salmon, E. K. Higdon, G. E. Campbell, L. E. Stair, E. S. Turner, Henry Herman, A. S. Macfarlane, Joseph H. Schmidt, P. D. Carman, Gen. L. R. Holbrook, H. M. Cavender, H. S. Townsend, Francisco Ventura, Manuel Camus, Norberto Romualdez, Frank B. Ingwersen, John E. Goo, J. W. Green, Col. W. L. Patterson, and Dr. H. H. Steinmetz.

President P. D. Carman opened the meeting immediately after dinner was served with a speech touching on the beginning of the Scout Movement in the Philippines.

Following his talk he called upon Scout Executive A. S. Macfarlane for his report covering the work of the past year.

Scout Commissioner Manuel Camus was called upon, and in a few words outlined the splendid co-operation between all groups interested in Scouting in the Islands and said that he thought for some time yet that Scouting should remain under the auspices of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. E. S. Turner gave an address on the international relations of the Scout movement.

The chairman then called upon Mr. E. S. Turner, as chairman of the nominating committee to render his report—The report was as follows:

Honorary President, Hon. Eugene A. Gilmore
President, Mr. Joseph S. Schmidt
Vice-president, Judge Manuel Camus
Vice-president, Judge Norberto Romualdez
Vice-president, Major P. D. Carman
Treasurer, Mr. S. J. Nesbit
Secretary, Mr. A. S. Macfarlane
Chairman finance committee, Mr. Wm. J. Shaw
Chairman leadership training committee, Mr. E. K. Higdon
Chairman camping committee, Col. W. L. Patterson
Chairman educational committee, Mr. H. A. Bordner
Chairman court of honor committee, Mr. E. S. Turner
Chairman expert examiners committee, Mr. H. M. Cavender
Chairman publicity committee, Mr. Carlos P. Romulo
Chairman activities committee, Dr. Regino Ylanan
Chairman inter-relations committee, Mr. John E. Goo
Chairman civic service committee, Mr. W. Trinidad
Chairman reading committee, Dr. G. Garcia

The report of the nominating committee was accepted as presented and the chairman presented the new president, Joseph H. Schmidt, in a few appropriate words. Mr. Schmidt responded that he would do his best to merit the confidence placed in him.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

Summary of Annual Report

The first organization meeting of the council was held October 5, 1923, when a group of citizens headed by Major P. D. Carman got together and formed the present council. The minutes in the minute book of the council start July 2, 1924.

The council ran with a part-time executive from this time until March, 1925. During this time Mr. Chas. Adams, Mr. David Ritchie and Mr. Thos. Fitzpatrick in turn served as executive.

About this time Mr. E. S. Turner went to the United States and was commissioned by the council to consult with national headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America in regard to sending out a trained executive.

In March, 1925, the present executive arrived in the Islands and took over the splendid work started by Messrs. Adams, Ritchie and Fitzpatrick. He was joined in 1926 by Messrs. Greenan and Wiltse.

Major P. D. Carman has stood as a tower of strength at the head of the council in the Philippines and it is with regret that we have been forced to accept his resignation this year to permit him to give a little, more time to his own business.

With the co-operation of the men who served on the Philippine council, your executive has been able to report in previous years a very substantial growth in membership, and 1927 is no exception to this rule.

Year	Troops	Scouts	Adults
1924	16	338	Less than 100
1925	55	1,854	
1926	98	2,094	
1927	157	3,352	1,244

There have actually been registered and active during these years a total of 190 troops, but we have dropped 23 of them as inactive at present although several that have thus been counted out have recovered and re-registered during this month. Ten new troops have come in since the end of December, 1927.

As usual we have been somewhat handicapped by the lack of funds during the year 1927; however, both Mr. Joseph H. Schmidt, our chairman of finance for the first part of the year, and Mr. S. J. Nesbit who relieved him during the latter part of the year, have added to their laurels by again doing the "impossible" and securing for the council P721.00 over and above the amount requested by the national headquarters.

Total donations secured	P 5,721.00	or \$2,860.50
Received from national headquarters	16,000.00	8,000.00
Sale of supplies (revolving)	3,607.86	1,803.93
Troop registrations (revolving)	3,249.78	1,624.89
Stock on hand (supplies)	108.04	64.02

The total amount spent during the year including the salaries paid by the national scout headquarters was \$10,613.12.

Just to see what it is really costing us to organize and maintain our scouts it might be well to compare our figures with those of our nearest neighbor at Honolulu.

Troops	Scouts	Cost per boy	Budget
The Honolulu council..	39	1,227	11.08
Philippine council	157	3,352	3.16

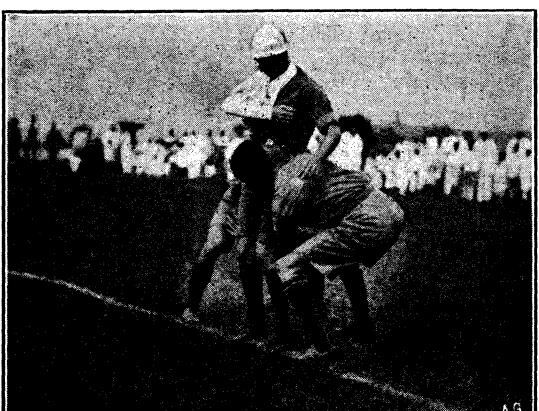
It is sincerely hoped that our budget for 1928 can be greatly increased in order to permit us to reach and serve the ever widening field that stretches from northern Luzon down to Zamboanga and Jolo.

Before touching briefly on the work of the standing committees of the council on which your three executives have served in the capacity of secretaries, it is in order to pay tribute to our scout commissioner, Judge Manuel Camus. Judge Camus has served efficiently during the four years of the life of the council, and although a very busy man, has never been too busy to put aside his own work and interests for those of the boys. He has been our good right hand in matters of administration and has guided us safely through the rough places and into the

CONTESTS AND GAMES

No. 5. FIRST AID RACE

Two men and a patient. Scouts run 50 yards to patient; apply triangular bandage to head, and spiral reverse from wrist to elbow, put arm in triangular bandage sling, form four-handed seat and carry patient back at a walk. Team to furnish bandages. Surplus bandage need not be brought back with patient. The judge a doctor or first aid expert, shall disqualify a team if all bandages are not correctly, neatly, and firmly done, or if scouts run with or jolt patient. Speed event.



First Aid Race

smooth harbors along the way. He has visited, inspected and taken part in the many activities of the Scouts, and in the minds of our boys in Manila, no scout affair is complete without the presence of their scout commissioner.

By far the most out-standing committee of the year has been that headed by Rev. E. Higdon, the committee on leadership training. In order to maintain our growth and standards and spread scouting throughout the Islands it is necessary that we have trained leaders to serve as scoutmasters and assistants. Your executives through the committee headed by Mr. Higdon, have conducted three certified training courses. One at the Union Theological Seminary, an eighteen-week course conducted by Mr. I. F. Wiltse. A course conducted by Mr. J. R. Greenan at the Ateneo de Manila had over eighty members enrolled on the opening night, and a smaller group met with our executive at the University of the Philippines. One hundred and forty-five men were enrolled in these three courses and certificates of leadership were awarded by the national council to the men completing the courses. In addition to these three certified courses, six short period courses were held in the field by Messrs. Greenan and Wiltse at Cebu, Iloilo, Dumaguete, Vigan, Lingayen and Olongapo. Plans are now under way for reaching and training a much greater number during 1928.

The camping committee under the leadership of Col. W. L. Patterson has had very little to do owing to the fact that it was decided early in the year not to try and conduct a council camp this year but to encourage the individual troops to conduct their own hikes and camps. The committee realized the impossibility of trying to bring the scouts that are scattered all over the Islands to one central camping point and so this idea was abandoned.

The individual troops have not been idle during the vacation periods and reports received by the committee show that there have been conducted 18 camps of one week or longer; 44 short term camps running from two to six days; 248 overnight hikes were taken and 427 short hikes. At the time this was written nearly half of the troops had not mailed in their report blanks giving this data. The chairman of the camping committee has held many conferences with the executive covering the work of this committee, and has secured tents and other property for the use of the scouts at their service stations at the Carnival. It is with a keen regret that we gave him up in February for his return to the United States.

The Chairman of our court of honor has spent a portion of the year in the United States and this is probably one reason that it is necessary for the committee to report falling off in advancement for 1927. We did not meet the standard set during 1926.

A large part of the loss in advancement was due to a change in the method of conducting the court. Owing to the growth in attendance at the former meetings of the court; it was decided to break up the court and hold district meetings in different sections of the city so that the large crowd could be accommodated and at the same time the boys would not have to go so far from home to attend. Several of these district courts have functioned well, but some of them have not made the grade and so there will have to be a change made for 1928.

No. 9 of a series of educational advertisements on the Hike Shoe Industry, and the part Filipino craftsmen play in its development.



FELIPE GOMEZ

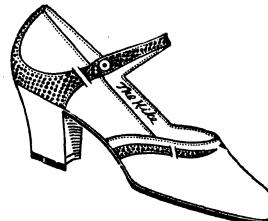
Mr. Gomez, who has been in the Hike Shoe Factory for 10 years, is here shown "wiping" in the toes and heels of Hike Shoes on the "bed laster". A high order of craftsmanship is required to produce that uniformity and smartness of toe and heel which distinguishes Hike Shoes from ordinary products.

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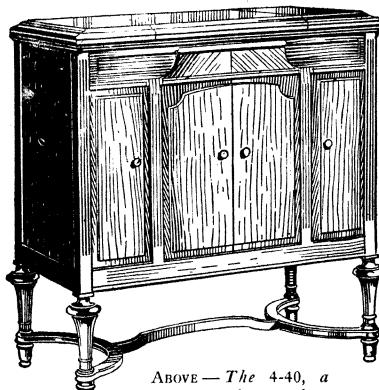
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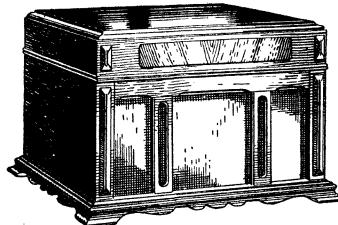
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Last Rose of Summer—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	6141	Slavonic Lament—Violin Solo— <i>Kreisler</i>	1043	Thais—Meditation (Massenet)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	6100
Fond Recollections (Popper)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	6141	Dirge of the North—Violin Solo— <i>Kreisler</i>	1043	Hymn to the Sun (Rimsky-Korsakow)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	6100
Kiss Me Again (Blossom-Herbert)— <i>Garrison</i>	6141	Lilacs (Rachmaninoff)—Piano— <i>Rachmaninoff</i>	1051	The Emperor Quartet— <i>Elman String Qt.</i>	6103
When You're Away (Blossom-Herbert)— <i>Garrison</i>	6141	Humoresque (Tschaikowsky)—Piano— <i>Rachmaninoff</i>	1051	Andante Cantabile— <i>Elman String Qt.</i>	6103
I Dream I Dwell in Marble Halls— <i>Garrison</i>	6141	Gypsy Love Song (Herbert)—Violin— <i>Zimbalist</i>	1056	Aloha Oe (Queen Liliuokalani)— <i>Gluck</i>	6148
Nightingale and the Rose— <i>Garrison</i>	6141	Guitarro (The Guitarist)—Violin— <i>Zimbalist</i>	1056	My Old Kentucky Home (Foster)— <i>Gluck</i>	6148
Little Grey Home in the West (Lohr)— <i>Gluck</i>	6141	Minuet (Hayon-Burmester)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	1060	Ave Maria (Schubert—Wilhelmj)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6152
A Perfect Day (with Male Qt.)— <i>Gluck</i>	6141	Etude-Caprice (Rode— <i>Elman</i>)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	1060	Oh, Wings of Song (Mendelssohn)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6152
Turkish March (Beethoven)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6141	In the Gloaming (Arred-Harrison)— <i>De Gogorza</i>	1061	Vals (Tschaikowski)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6155
Chorus of Dervishes (Beethoven)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6141	Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes— <i>De Gogorza</i>	1061	Serenade Melancolique (Tschaikowski)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6155
Walse Bluette (Drigo)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6141	Pierrot's Dance Song (Korngold)—Violin— <i>F. Kreisler</i>	1062	Caprice Viennois—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	6181
Minuet (Porpora-Kreisler)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6141	Chansonnnette (George Bass)—Violin— <i>F. Kreisler</i>	1062	Humoresque (Dvorak)—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	6181
Chanson Indoue (Rimsky-Korsakow-Kreisler)— <i>Kreisler</i>	6141	Symphony No. 5, in C Minor—First Movement, (Part 1 and Part 2)— <i>Mengelberg and New York Philharmonic Orch.</i>	1069	Hymn to the Sun—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	6183
Chanson Arabe (Rimsky-Korsakow)—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	706	Dance Orientale—Violin Solo— <i>Kreisler</i>	1075	Slavonic Dance, No. 2 (Dvorak)—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	6183
Beautiful Ohio—Waltz (Earl)—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	706	Molly on the Shore—Violin Solo— <i>Kreisler</i>	1075	In a Persian Garden— <i>McCormack</i>	
On Miami Shore—Waltz—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	706	Nocturne—Violin Solo— <i>Heifetz</i>	1082	Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes— <i>McCormack</i>	6197
Souvenir (Drdla)—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	707	1. The Gentle Maiden, 2. Cortège—Violin Solo— <i>Heifetz</i>	1082	Maiden's Wish—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	
Chanson sans paroles (Tschaikowsky)—Violin— <i>Kreisler</i>	707	Shepherd's Hey—Piano Solo— <i>Gabrilowitsch</i>	1095	Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 10—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	6231
Roses of Picardy (Weatherly-Wood)— <i>McCormack</i>	716	Passapied—Piano Solo— <i>Gabrilowitsch</i>	1095	Minuet in G—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	6232
Beneath the Moon of Lombardy— <i>McCormack</i>	716	The Rosary— <i>Ponselle</i>	1098	Nocturne in B Flat—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	6232
The Foggy Dew— <i>McCormack</i>	716	A Perfect Day— <i>Ponselle</i>	1098	Nocturne in F Sharp Major—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	6233
Minstrel Boy— <i>McCormack</i>	716	Waltz in C Sharp Minor—Piano Solo— <i>Cortot</i>	1101	Nocturne in F Major (Chopin)—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	6233
Silver Threads Among the Gold— <i>McCormack</i>	716	Song Without Words— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	1111	Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2—Part 1— <i>Paderewski</i>	6233
When You and I Were Young, Maggie— <i>McCormack</i>	716	Prelude (In E Minor)— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	1111	Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2—Part 2— <i>Paderewski</i>	6235
Somewhere a Voice is Calling— <i>McCormack</i>	781	Hungarian Dance No. 1— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	1113	Tannhauser—Overture—Part 1— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	6235
Sunshine of Your Smile (Cooke-Ray)— <i>McCormack</i>	781	Spanish Dance— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	1113	Tannhauser—Overture—Part 2— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	6244
Hungarian Dance No. 5 (Brahms)— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	783	Aloha Oe—Farewell to Thee—Violin Solo— <i>Kreisler</i>	1115	Dream of Love (Liszt)—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6269
Hungarian Dance No. 6 (Brahms)— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	797	From the Land of the Sky Blue Water—Violin Solo— <i>Kreisler</i>	1115	Nocturne in E Flat (Chopin)—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6269
Minuet (Boccherini)— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	797	Melody—Piano— <i>Sergei Rachmaninoff</i>	1124	Slavonic Dance No. 2 (Dvorak-Kreisler)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	
Dance of the Flute— <i>Philadelphia Orch.</i>	797	Turkish March—Piano— <i>Sergei Rachmaninoff</i>	1124	Slavonic Dance No. 3 (Dvorak-Kreisler)—Violin— <i>Heifetz</i>	6376
Flow Gently, Sweet Afton—English— <i>Witherspoon</i>	797	Liebesfreud—Part I—Piano— <i>Rachmaninoff</i>	1142	Sonata in B Minor—Finale (Chopin)—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6419
Old Oaken Bucket—English— <i>Witherspoon</i>	873	Liebesfreud—Part II—Piano— <i>Rachmaninoff</i>	1142	Nocturne (Grieg, Op. 54)—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6419
Souvenir (Drdla)—Violin— <i>Zimbalist</i>	892	Le Cygne (The Swan)—Cello— <i>Pablo Casals</i>	1143	Balade in A Flat—Part I (Chopin)—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6433
Spring Song (Mendelssohn)— <i>Zimbalist</i>	892	Home Sweet Home— <i>Marion Talley</i>	1146	Balade in A Flat—Part II (Chopin)—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6433
Spinning Song (Mendelssohn)— <i>Paderewski</i>	892	Comin' Through the Rye— <i>Marion Talley</i>	1154	Etude in A Minor—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	6438
Etude in G Flat Major (Chopin)—Piano— <i>Paderewski</i>	914	Waltz in G Flat (Violin)— <i>Zimbalist</i>	1154	Etude in C Sharp Minor (Piano)— <i>Paderewski</i>	6448
A Kiss in the Dark (de Sylva-Herbert)— <i>Galli-Curci</i>	914	Persian Song (Violin)— <i>Zimbalist</i>	1154	Mazurka in A Minor (Piano)— <i>Paderewski</i>	6448
Kiss Me Again (Blossom-Herbert)— <i>Galli-Curci</i>	959	Hungarian Rhapsody—No. 4 (Piano)— <i>Yolanda Mero</i>	1155	Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12—Part 1—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6450
Romance (Op. 44, No. 1)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	959	Staccato (Caprice)—Piano— <i>Yolanda Mero</i>	1155	Hungarian Rhapsody No. 12—Part 2—Piano— <i>Samaroff</i>	6450
Souvenir Poétique—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	974	When I Was Seventeen— <i>Marion Talley</i>	1155	Spanish Dance—Violin Solo— <i>Zimbalist</i>	6450
Liebesleid (Violoncello)— <i>Hugo Kreisler</i>	987	The Wren— <i>Marion Talley</i>	1156	Humoresque (York-Brown)—Violin Solo— <i>Zimbalist</i>	6451
Serenade (Drigo)—Violoncello— <i>Hugo Kreisler</i>	987	By the Waters of Minnetonka—Violin— <i>Chemet</i>	1156		
Carmen—Soldiers Changing the Guard—Act 1— <i>Stokowski-Philadelphia Sym. Orch.</i>	1017	Under the Leaves—(Thome)—Violin— <i>Chemet</i>	1228		
Carmen—March of the Smugglers—Act 3— <i>Stokowski-Philadelphia Sym. Orch.</i>	1017	Beautiful Isle of Somewhere— <i>Marion Talley</i>	1248		
Mazurka in A Flat (Chopin, Op. 59, No. 2)— <i>Paderewski</i>	1027	God Will Take Care of You— <i>Marion Talley</i>	1248		
Mazurka in F Sharp Minor (Chopin) (Op. 59, No. 3— <i>Paderewski</i>	1027	Old Black Joe— <i>Lawrence Tibbett</i>	1265		
		Uncle Ned— <i>Lawrence Tibbett</i>	1265		
		Minuet in G— <i>Fritz and Hugo Kreisler</i>	3087		
		Andante in F Major— <i>Fritz and Hugo Kreisler</i>	3087		
		Caprice Basque (Sarasate)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	6094		
		Spanish Dance (Sarasate)—Violin— <i>Elman</i>	6094		

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MANILA

CEBU



The outstanding event of the court of honor for 1927 has been the receipt of two gold medals (the highest award) for life saving awarded to two Philippine scouts by the national court of honor held at New York. The two scouts receiving these high honors are:

Scout Teodoro Casipit of Troop No. 53, Manila

Scout Leonardo de la Cruz, Iloilo

Both rescues were performed at considerable risk to the life of the scout, and affidavits bearing signatures of witnesses to the incidents were received and forwarded to the national court of honor. The presentation of these medals will be made in the near future with appropriate ceremonies.

The rating of Scouts at the close of 1927 were as follows:

Tenderfoot rank	2,446
Second Class	442
First Class	121
Merit Badge	132
Star Scout	135
Life Scout	49
Eagle Scout	27
	3,352

Seven Eagle Badges were awarded in 1927.

The co-operation and help of Mr. H. A. Bordner, chairman of the committee on education, has done much to firmly establish scouting in the schools throughout the Islands. Nearly one-third of the troops in the provinces are connected with schools and are functioning on a non-sectarian basis. Your executives feel that this result is largely due to the enthusiasm and quiet work of the chairman,—his interest in conducting a training course for leaders at teachers camp in Baguio in 1925, his encouragement of scouting in the public schools of Manila. What Mr. Bordner has done in Manila, his co-worker Dr. Bewley has done throughout the Islands and we are sure that this is due to the contagious enthusiasm of our chairman. In Boac, Marinduque, with the approval and endorsement of Dr. Bewley, five scout troops are in operation in one high school.

In order to reach as great a territory as possible with our publicity, Mr. I. F. Wiltse has been conducting a special Scout Section in the *Philippine Education Magazine*, (monthly), Mr. Romulo, chairman of the committee, has been most kind in granting us space in the *Tribune*, and we have endeavored to

send out monthly our own little mimeographed paper, *Boy Scout News*. We hope the time will come in the near future when we will be able to print a small monthly Scout paper of our own to send throughout the territory.

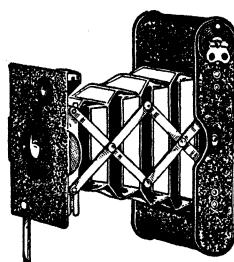
It is with sorrow that we report the loss of two great scout leaders during the past year. Father Mathew O'Callaghan, chairman of the troop organization committee, and member of the scout council—father of two live, wide awake scout troops at the Malate Catholic church who died after a short illness with pneumonia, and deputy commissioner Pedro Famatiga, scoutmaster and commissioner of the school for the deaf and blind, who went down with his wife and his own young scout on the ill-fated steamer *Negros*. Mr. Famatiga was the ranking scout leader in the Islands from point of service and a man who gave his whole heart and soul to the future manhood of the Philippines.

The degree of success that we have met with during the past year is due to one thing—the loyal, whole-hearted co-operation and help of every man connected with the council—to you members of the council, to my co-workers Messrs. Greenan and Wiltse for their untiring efforts, to the 1,200 odd troop committee men, scoutmasters and assistants belong the credit of our endeavors and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing to you at this, my last meeting with you (I leave in May for United States) my heartfelt thanks and appreciation for your kindness to me during the three years I have lived with you here in the Philippines.

BOY SCOUTS

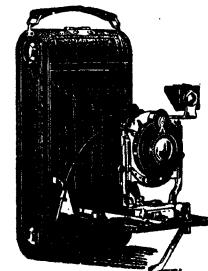
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News of the World

PHILIPPINES

Jan. 23—Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the Asiatic fleet, arrives in Manila on the flagship U. S. S. Pittsburgh.

Jan. 25—Governor General Stimson leaves New York for the Philippines. Brigadier-general Dorey and Major Hitchens, advisers to General Wood are returning to service on Governor General Stimson's staff.

Jan. 27—University of the Philippines board of regents approve transfer of the college of education to Los Baños. In addition to its present functions of training teachers for high and normal schools, it will train teachers of agriculture for rural high schools. The board will request \$600,000 from the legislature for buildings and equipment.

Trinidad Tecson of San Miguel, Bulacan, better known as the "mother of Biak-na-bato" and the initiator of the first organization of the Philippine Red Cross during the revolution, dies at the Philippine General Hospital. She took an active part in the fighting against Spain and was wounded in action a number of times.

Feb. 1—Marking the close of a three-day convention of the democrata party, the following officers are elected: Senator Juan Sumulong, president; Ruperto Montinola, first vice president; Senator Emilio Tria Tirona, second vice president; Senator Alejo Mabanag, third vice president; Vicente T. Alindada, secretary; Anastacio Morelos, assistant secretary; Vicente Villanueva, treasurer; Senator Hadji Butu was named member of the directorate to represent Sulu. The party formally took a definite stand against the coalition, and condemned the Quezon-Osmeña mission.

Feb. 2—Governor General Stimson visits Quezon at the sanitorium. Quezon afterwards sends a cable to speaker Roxas "I am greatly moved by the last visit of Governor General Stimson. I see no reason for changing the views I have expressed regarding his appointment as Governor General of the Islands, and if it is permissible for me to do so, I urge my people to cooperate cordially with his administration."

Feb. 3—Governor General Stimson sails for the Philippine Islands on the President McKinley. His advisers selected thus far are H. T. Edwards, Colonel Winship, Major Hitchens, and General Dorey. Commander Jules James of the Navy has been designated aide.

Feb. 5—General Aguinaldo is reelected president of Philippine Veterans Association.

Feb. 8—Senator Osmeña and President Palma of the University of the Philippines return to the Philippine Islands. Mr. Osmeña brings Quezon's resignation, but states he does not think the party will accept it.

Feb. 9—Majority of the directorate of the Nacionalista-Consolidado party refuses to accept the resignation of President Quezon from the party leadership, and cables him to the effect that his leadership is indispensable to the party.

Feb. 10—Judge A. S. Crossfield, former judge and prominent Manila attorney, dies aged 73.

Feb. 15—Former vice governor Charles E. Yeater arrives in Manila on the tourist ship Beigenland.

Feb. 17—Archbishop O'Doherty returns to Manila from a trip abroad for his health.

UNITED STATES

Jan. 21—Major General Geo. W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, dies aged 70.

Jan. 31—Commissioner Guevara is stricken with an acute heart attack shortly after a two-hour speech before the committee on insular affairs in opposition to the Willis-Kiess Philippine bill. He was given first aid by several members of the house who are physicians, and rushed to the hospital where it is said his condition is not critical. Friends said that he suffered from slight heart attacks several times recently.

Feb. 1—The Committee on territories and insular possessions favorably reports the Willis bill to the senate despite the strenuous fight against it by Commissioner Guevara. The Willis bill like the Kiess bill would establish a fund to provide for assistants and technical advisers for the Governor General and to increase the salaries of the officials appointed by the President in the Philippine Islands. The money would be derived from the sums annually collected in internal revenue taxes on Philippine cigars and cigarettes sold in the United States. This money formerly was turned over to the insular government.

Feb. 6—The new arbitration treaty between the United States and France is signed. The treaty will become effective upon ratification by the legislative bodies of the two countries. The preamble contains a declaration against war and expresses a hope that eventually all governments will abandon armed conflict in favor of peaceful settlement of disputes. The treaty bars from arbitration, disputes concerning domestic affairs, the interests of a third party, and the Monroe doctrine. The day marks the 150th anniversary of the signing of the first agreement between America and France—a treaty of alliance entered into on February 6, 1778 between Louis XVI and the revolting American colonies.

Feb. 8—In spite of the opposition of administration senators, the senate foreign relations committee approves the resolution of its chairman, Senator Borah, that the United States Navy furnish information as to naval and marine operations in Nicaragua. The resolution now goes to Senate and indications are that it will pass. Newspaper comment on United States policy in Nicaragua becomes increasingly sharp as reports of engagements and casualties there continue to come in.



Face to Face

— as if you were another girl

*W*HAT do the eyes of others see? This is a question every girl should be able to answer. Do the glances which rest upon your face express admiration, or turn away with indifference?

Meet yourself face to face in your mirror and pass judgment upon what you see as critically as if you were some other girl. Don't condone complexion defects. Don't console yourself by hoping they won't be noticed. Don't excuse sallowness and blemishes by blaming the light. Instead, take note of every fault and learn the remedy.

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In the morning, at noon and before going to bed wash your face and neck gently with soothing Palmolive, massaging its creamy lather gently into the pores. Rinse thoroughly with cold water. Dry completely.

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cause they clog the pores, and blackheads and pimples often follow

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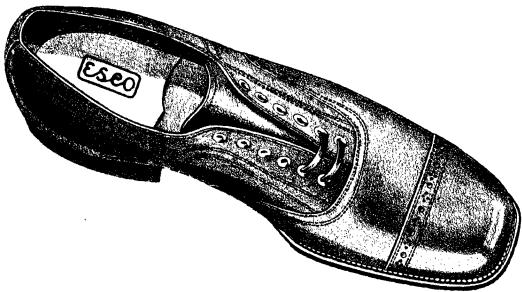
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Feb. 10—The La Follette resolution opposing a president holding office for three terms, directed primarily at President Coolidge, is adopted by the senate by a vote of 56 to 26. In offering the resolution, Senator La Follette said there was a movement afoot to draft President Coolidge for another term.

Feb. 12—Secretary of Commerce Hoover gives his friends permission to enter his name in the Ohio primary election.

Feb. 11—Secretary of State Kellogg proposes a German-American arbitration pact. Similar treaties will be taken up with Britain and Japan.

FOREIGN

Jan. 21—Japanese emperor orders dissolution of the Diet preparatory to a general election in which 13,000,000 voters are expected to go to the polls instead of the 3,000,000 previously recorded, because of the new suffrage act. Premier Tanaka will continue in office with his Cabinet until after the elections.

Jan. 28—Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, noted Spanish author, dies at Paris of broncho-pneumonia and diabetes. The writer was an exile because of his opposition to the political regime in Spain.

Jan. 30—Earl Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British armies in France and Belgium during the world war, dies of heart disease, aged 67.

Feb. 10—Secretary of foreign affairs, Chamberlain's speech in the house of commons, outlines progress and basis for the negotiations designed to create a British-American arbitration treaty. He stated that war with America is "unthinkable." The American-French arbitration treaty has aroused great interest in Great Britain.

Feb. 6—The French and Norwegian ministers arrive in Shanghai from Peking, and the British minister is due next week, to confer with Nationalist officials in regard to the tariff. The Nationalists have demanded of the British the control of the customs revenues which heretofore were controlled by Peking. The French minister, Count de Martel, stated "I have watched the influence of the Nationalist's government which extends from Canton to the Yellow river, and am confident that the Nationalists revolution will shortly be successful. I have observed unmistakable signs of improvement in the territories controlled by the Nationalists and I believe the Nationalists will shortly control Peking. It shall be my task to advise the French government to devise ways for the early revision of the obsolete Chino-French treaties.

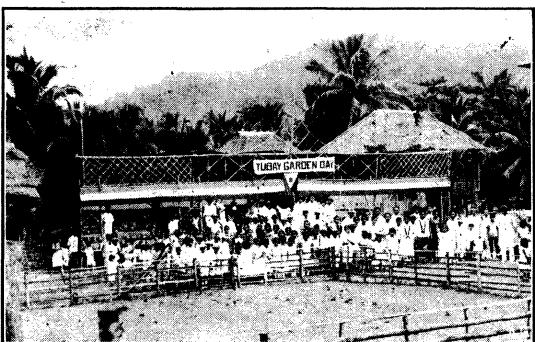
T. V. Soong Nationalist's minister of finance, expresses the opinion British would recognize demands of the Nationalist government. The Japanese press charges the British with attempts to embarrass the Japanese trade to China through granting Chinese tariff autonomy. They charge that the British plan is to promote civil war in China by granting the Nationalist government a proportionate share of the customs revenues.

Feb. 14—Nationalist Government announces military plans are complete for mobilizing 300,000 troops for the coming spring campaign against Marshall Chang Tso-lin, which the Nationalist hope will result in completing the military phase of the revolution.

Feb. 15—Herbert Asquith, premier of Britain during the early days of the war, dies, aged 76.

'Round the Provinces

Agusan



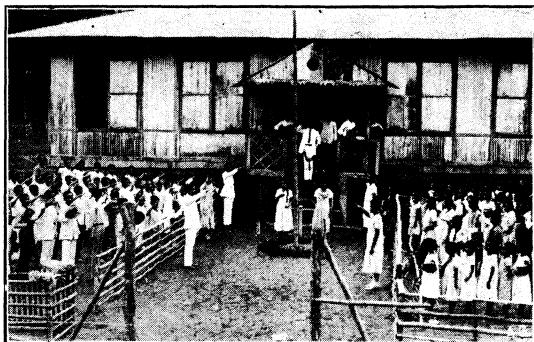
Garden Day at Tubay, Cabadbaran, Agusan.

Mothers Day was observed on December 5, in many of the schools. Many mothers graced the occasion.

Mr. Moises de Grano, industrial supervisor, has taken the chief clerk's desk since the 12th. He acted as chief clerk for two weeks.

On December 23 the Chinese community of Butuan gave a dinner and dance in honor of Capt. Domingo Leonor on his departure for Davao, his new station. The next day the officers of the constabulary in Agusan gave a banquet in honor of the out-going and in the in-coming provincial commanders, Capt. Leonor and Lieut. Duque, respectively. Immediately after the banquet a dance was given at the home of the fiscal.

December 30, Rizal day, was celebrated in the capital town. The Rizal day queen, Ester I, was crowned amidst a big throng. The ladies in bal-



Flag Ceremony, Tubay Elementary School, Agusan.

tawak and the men in barong Tagalog proved to be the chief attraction of the long parade. Speeches were delivered after the parade. At night a declamation contest was held in the primary school building.

A number of celebrations were held new year's Eve, the most noteworthy one of these "ring-out-the-old-and-ring-in-the-new" affairs was that given by the Jesuits in the church.

Steamship calls have returned to the old order of things at Butuan for a couple of months now, i. e., two ships, the "Ebro" and the "Bolinao" come on Sundays and the "Gifford Jones" and the "Picket" on Mondays.

Santiago Dizon.

Bohol

December 29 the superintendent had a conference with the provincial and district supervisors.

Mr. Fayette S. Myers, principal of the Bohol high school, resigned January 4 to accept a position with Photo Supply and Materials Co. in Iloilo. Mr. Antonio S. Torralba, physics instructor also left the service on the same date. They were given a fitting "despedida" by the teachers and seniors. Mr. Alvin Todd is acting principal. Messrs. Francis Lusk and Emiliano Mascarifas are new teachers at the high school.

Fourteen teaching positions were eliminated December 31 by combining classes, thereby effecting an aggregate saving to the province of over ₱5,600. This amount will be used to raise teachers' salaries.

The preparation of closing exercises will receive due attention this year. The following is quoted from a memorandum recently sent out: "All school programs, and especially closing exercises, should be very carefully supervised. In many cases, the closing exercises constitute almost the only point of contact between the community at large and the school. When the program is good, the work of the school will be judged good; when it is poor, the school will be considered inferior. Therefore, not a single number should be included in a program unless it has been carefully prepared."

Bukidnon *Gaspar Suguitan.*

Three of the most inaccessible schools in Malaybalay district were the first ones honored with a visit by the new division superintendent, Mr. Raymond H. Steffens. He found Silae and Cabanglasan schools doing fair work but Basac school in poor condition.

The following teachers of the provincial normal school left the service effective December 31: Mrs. Marina F. Lancero, on maternity leave, and Mrs. Ana A. Pineda, resigned to return to her home in Albay. Mrs. Josefa G. Gatal is transferred to the normal school to take Mrs. Pineda's place.

Mr. Felipe Villegas is now principal of Sumilao settlement farm school vice Mr. Rufino Sale, resigned. Mr. Jose Navera took Mr. Villegas' place at Lantapan. Mr. and Mrs. Bernas are now in Impasugong central relieving Misses Zambrano and Mendoza transferred to Maramag.

Garden days were held in Managok, Tankulan, and Malaybalay on December 3, 16, and 17, respectively. In the Maluko district garden day at Tankulan, Maluko central received the first prize, an Indian heifer, donated by ex-governor Lewis, now manager of the ranch at Diklom. The second prize, a steel cultivator, donated by Mr. Jose Agudo, assistant manager of the same company, was awarded to Toankulan settlement farm school.

A new puericulture nurse has just arrived to relieve Miss Beltran who will go on vacation. At present Malaybalay has six nurses, four of whom are in active service. Attorneys Anonas and Magno of the bureau of non-Christian Tribes have been in Malaybalay since December 27 on an investigation trip.

Mr. Pastor B. de la Cerna, register of deeds and chief clerk of the provincial treasurer's office, and at present acting provincial secretary-treasurer, has been designated also acting provincial governor of Bukidnon effective January 5.

A very successful dance was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson at the residence of Mr. Steffens on January 1.

Benito Gatal.

Bulacan

Mr. Daniel E. Clancy, superintendent for Bulacan, for the past two and a half years, left for the United States, January 7, on a combined business

(Continued on page 583)

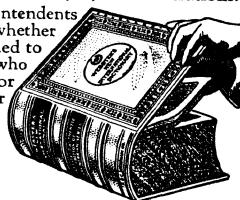
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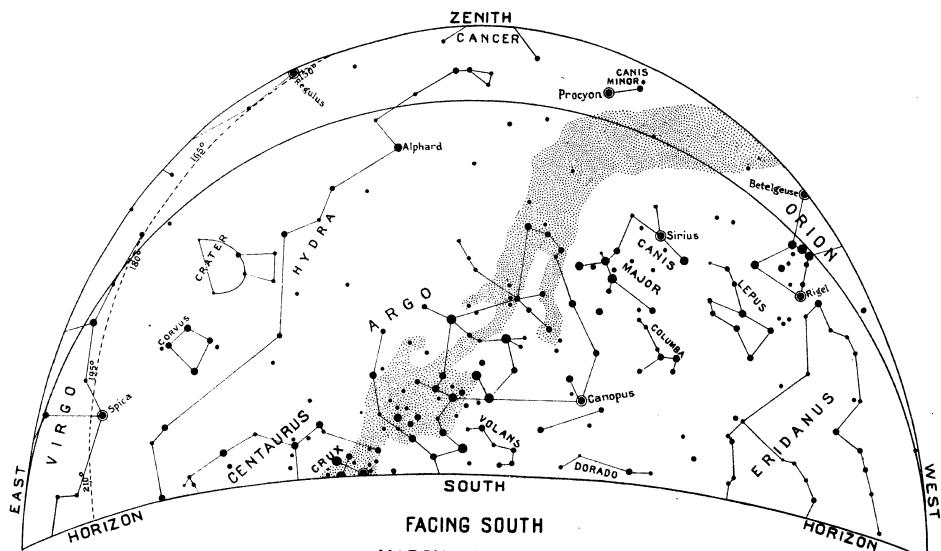
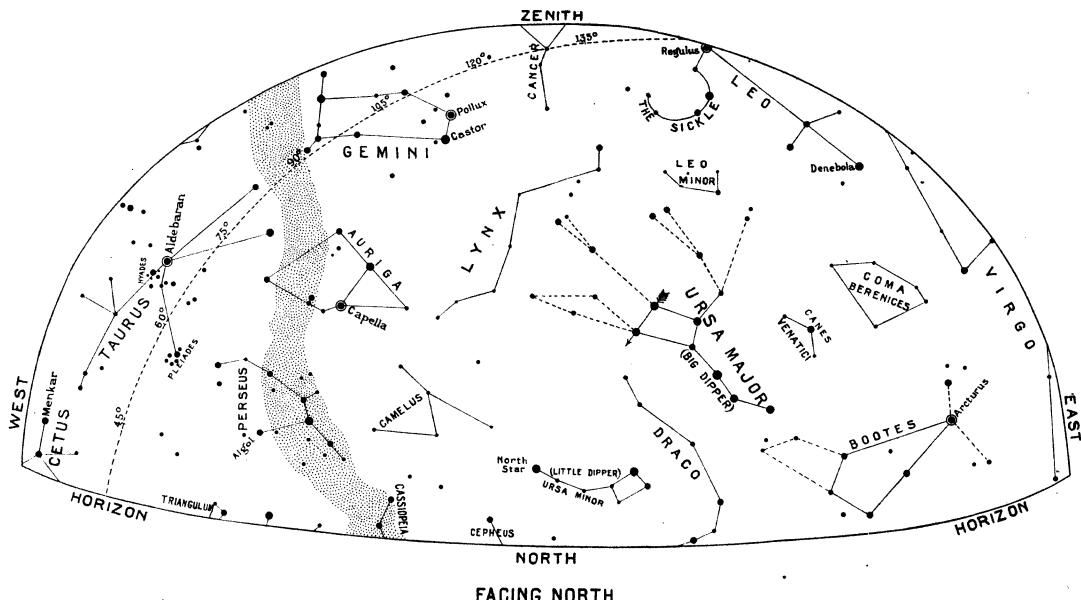
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Map of the Heavens for March

Prepared especially for the Philippine Education Magazine

By the Manila Observatory



MARCH 15th 9 P.M.

LATITUDE 15°N.

FACING NORTH

THE two maps above are a picture of the sky, as it will appear to an observer in latitude 15° North,—very close to Manila—at 9 p. m. on March 15. The same maps may be used with sufficient accuracy for the entire month of March all over the Islands from Aparri down to Jolo. The brightness of the stars is shown by their size upon the map; the brighter the star, the larger its size.

In order to identify the stars and constellations, observe the following directions:

Face due north. The point directly overhead is your zenith. Now somewhat less than a quarter of the distance from the horizon to the zenith, there is a second magnitude star; this is the North Pole Star. If you are in Laoag or Aparri, the North Pole Star will appear almost at a quarter of the distance from the horizon to the zenith; but in Cebu or in Iloilo, the Pole Star will appear to you only a little more than one tenth of the distance between the horizon and the zenith. The Pole Star is now easily found by following down towards

(Continued on page 593)

ROUND THE PROVINCES
(Continued from page 581)

and pleasure trip. He is succeeded by Mr. William R. Hamme, formerly superintendent for Iloilo.

A farewell literary-musical program was rendered in the high school auditorium on the afternoon of January 5, in honor of Mr. Clancy, and a farewell banquet was given by the provincial officials and employees of Bulacan in the Naluz' hotel at Malolos. Incoming superintendent Hamme and Mrs. Hamme, Mr. and Mrs. Milling, Miss Helvig, and Mr. La Forge, were among the guests of honor. After the banquet, district auditor Tiongan acting as toastmaster, introduced district health officer Fernando as the first speaker. Dr. Fernando dwelt on the fine character of the outgoing superintendent both as an official and as a private citizen. Mr. Clancy also spoke, and among many things, he said that he would "always have a warm spot in his heart for Bulacan province and its people." Another farewell banquet in honor of Mr. Clancy was given at the Plaza hotel, Manila, by the supervising teachers and principals, division office supervisory and clerical force on the night of January 6. Supervising teacher Tolentino of Malolos district was the speaker of the night introduced by supervising teacher Tabian who acted as toastmaster. Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Catindig of the division of Laguna, also spoke. On the afternoon of the next day, January 7, several supervising teachers and principals, and many other friends from Bulacan, went to pier 7 for a last farewell.

Mr. Jack M. J. La Forge, English teacher of the high school, was transferred to the division of Pampanga. His place was filled by the transfer of Mrs. Hamme from Iloilo.

Miss Joscfa S. Gatmaitan, English teacher in the high school, successfully passed the teacher examination given last May. Mr. Ismael Sevilla, an intermediate teacher of San Miguel elementary school, also passed the same examination.

The municipalities of Paombong and Pulilan received from the 1928 public works appropriation the amount of ₱8,000 and ₱6,000, respectively. These funds will be used for constructing additional rooms to their present school buildings. The work on the construction of the domestic science and shop buildings at San Jose del Monte is going on rapidly. It is expected that the buildings will be ready before the end of the school year. The work on the general repair of the Hagonoy old intermediate building has been started by the district engineer. An appropriation of ₱3,000.00 is available for this project.

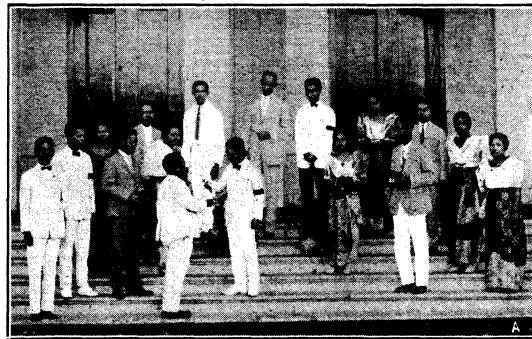
The division has secured the services of another junior Red Cross dentist in the person of Dr. Emilio Tobias of Manila, thus increasing the number from two to three. The other two dentists are Drs. Francisco Bernardo and Domingo Abeede.

Agusto Flores.

Cagayan

The high school glee club gave a good closing program for the Christmas recess on the evening of December 16, with the presentation of an operetta, "The Windmills of Holland," under the direction of Mr. Isidro Pinson. The normal training department of the same school also rendered a fitting Christmas entertainment on December 23, in the form of an operetta for little folks, "The Cross-patch Fairies," with supervisor, Miguel Gaffud, in the lead.

The high school has a new teacher in the person of Mrs. Adelaide B. Henson. The principal, Mr. Cyrus A. Knutson, has been offered the division superintendency of Tarlac. Mr. and Mrs. Knutson seem to have made up their minds, however, to sail for the homeland next April.



Governor Sebastian Delivers Keys of Tuguegarao Central School Building to the Municipal Treasurer.

The Itawes athletic association held its annual inter-district met on December 18 to 20. Solana won first place, Piat second, and Tuao third in the declamation contest: Rosario Baua, Solana, won first place; Sixta Tabbu, Tuao, second; and Dolores Catabian, Solana, third.

The Gonzaga Lodge No. 66, F. & A. M., held the installation of its new dignitaries before a big audience in the hall of the provincial government building on January 7. The elective officers installed were Mr. Teodoro T. Taguinod, W. M.; Mr. Pablo L. Fugabon, S. W.; Mr. Juan B. Pagulayan, J. W.; Mr. Lorenzo de Leon, Treasurer; and Mr. Bernardino Pagallauan; Secretary. After the installation ceremonies, a dance was held.

Mr. J. Scott McCormick, chief of the academic division, visited the province January 23 to 28.

The division superintendent and the industrial supervisor journeyed to Manila the latter part of January. Both visited the city schools and the latter, the Los Baños college of agriculture and the Muñoz agricultural school.

Superintendent Butler will leave on an official tour to visit the vocational schools and colleges in the United States next April. He will be away about three months.

Camarines Norte Teodoro Taguinod.

The unqualified support parent-teacher associations give towards financing the school-building program in the division, is showing results. The Mambulao parent-teacher association leads in the work. A two-story eight-room school project on an ideal site facing the laughing water of a beautiful arm of the sea, is now almost complete. The queen contest resulting in Miss Trinidad Odefor being elected queen and Misses Clara Paroli and Natalia Agua princesses of the Rizal Day celebration, brought to the association funds for school construction to the amount of ₱400.

The Indian parent-teacher association is also coming to the fore. At the impromptu get-together on Christmas eve, the members agreed to embark on a formidable program, setting ₱6,000 as an initial amount to be raised before the end of February of the current year. Every member is willing to put up ten pesos or more plus voluntary service whenever occasion arises until the goal is reached.

Two additional standard rooms to Paracale central school building are completed. The wall of Calabaca barrio school of Capalonga is now changed to board and is painted white. Matango barrio school of Indian is also being repaired to make its wall permanent. Dagang parent-teacher association donated recently to the barrio school a brass bell costing ₱36.00. A standard room will soon be added to the Sto. Domingo school of Indian according to the plan of the parent-teacher association of the barrio. Basud parent-teacher association is raising ₱300 for the standardization of a two-room barrio schoolhouse. Talisay domestic science building is nearing completion.

While parents are enthusiastic about the standardization and beautification of school plants, children are equally interested in making progress in their classroom work.

Wherever the right kind of classroom-library books has been acquired through donation or with local funds, the reading habit is well established in the school children. Library records in the second-grade room at Labo elementary school shows that many of the pupils in class one have read practically all the short, interesting stories in the twenty-five books on the classroom library table in their free seat-work period and during outside school hours while waiting for the school session. So far, Labo, Basud, and Daet central schools have the most modern classroom libraries.

Messrs. Antonio Nera and Remigio Pasibe, representatives attached to the general office, arrived in the division on January 10. Mr. Nera left on the 14 for Naga after he administered standard tests to pupils in Mercedes of Daet, Sta. Cruz of Talisay, and Matango of Indian. Mr. Pasibe will remain in the division until February 15 for the purpose of helping in the teaching of gardening, as well as of hand-weaving and rattan furniture.

The junior Red Cross dentist Dr. Eugenio Navae will be very busy with the pupils in the barrio schools of Daet for some time. As the southwest wind is beginning, the senior Red Cross nurse, Miss Rosario Madrigal may go to the coast towns on the first available transportation in order to give practical examinations to the school children in Paracale, Mambulao and Capalonga.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pedro Balteza of Daet was born a baby girl. The infant was baptized on January 6 with Mrs. Carmen Z. Federiz, classroom teacher, and Mr. Bartolome Ortega, principal, of the Daet central school as sponsors. A dinner and dance to their many friends followed.

Miss Rosita Pajarillo of the Indian intermediate department and Miss Hilario Macatangay and Mr. Ildefonso Zusara of the Camarines Norte high school are now back from Manila. Miss Pajarillo is one of the successful candidates in the last dentists' examination given by the board of dental examiners. Miss Macatangay was the choice of the division to attend the class in library conducted by the general office during the Christmas vacation. Mr. Zusara was the representative of the province sent to attend the last annual conference of the Y. M. C. A. students in Baguio.

The provincial treasurer, Mr. Julio Curva, was the recipient of congratulations during the reception and ball given in his honor on January 7 for being a successful candidate in the last bar examination. The affair drew attendance from practically all parts of the province and was considered the hit of the season.

The high school held a series of social activities as follows: junior class promenade to the seniors on January 14, military ball on January 21, and senior class repartee to the juniors on January 28.

Eduardo Lagman.

Camarines Sur

The results of the Philippine achievement test administered to all the grade three and four classes throughout the division showed the high achievement made by the division of Camarines Sur in the teaching of grade three and four reading, arithmetic, language and spelling. The Camarines Sur division medians surpassed the P. I. medians for all the subjects included in the Philippine achievement test.

Sectional visiting days were held in the normal training department and in the central schools of Naga, Goa and Iriaga. These visiting days were attended by almost all the teachers of the division.

(Continued on page 585)

THE PHILIPPINE HOME

(Continued from page 573)

sugar and salt, and gradually the hot milk, stirring constantly. Stir until the mixture thickens and coats a metal spoon, being careful not to boil. Strain, cool, and flavor.

If a child does not seem to relish the soft custard, try pouring it over sliced bananas or other ripe fruit after chilling it thoroughly.

Practical Hints on Health and Diet

FROM the standpoint of health and economy fresh vegetables deserve an important place in the diet of every family. They are becoming more common, too, in the Philippines. A few years ago there were few home vegetable gardens. Now, thanks to the interest that has been taken by the schools, gardens are common everywhere, public markets are well stocked with fine assortments of fresh vegetables, and prices are reasonable. Just to walk through the market, with its neat piles of green things, is a temptation. A few cen-

tavos here, a few centavos there, and one's market basket is piled full of vegetables to make a variety of appetizing foods for the day's meals. It is the "variety" in diet that fresh vegetable make possible, as well as their health-building mineral salts and vitamins, that appeals to the modern housewife. Something new can be served each day—some surprise that will meet with favor from every member of the family. These fresh vegetables from garden or market supply certain essentials which no other foods give,—or at least not so plentifully. They are rich in calcium and phosphorous salts which are necessary in the building of bones and teeth,—suggesting at once the need of vegetables in the diet of growing children. Peas and beans are rich in phosphorous, and should be served often. All green vegetables, and carrots and beets especially, contain iron, a vital element for the forming of red blood corpuscles. Plenty of these vegetables will be most helpful in the prevention of anemia. Most of the vegetables are rich in vitamins, that strange "something" found in foods, without which there can be no health and growth. The whole question of vitamins is a most interesting one which we cannot go into in the space of a brief article, but scientists have found that these mysterious elements are responsible for the prevention of certain specific diseases, particularly the diseases of malnutrition. Tomatoes, for example, are known to contain Vitamins A, B, and C, and are being recommended by health experts and dieticians everywhere as one of the vital vegetable foods. The juice of stewed tomatoes or canned tomatoes is now recommended by physicians for infants and is given as early as the age of two or three months in the same manner as orange juice, and with much the same beneficial effect.

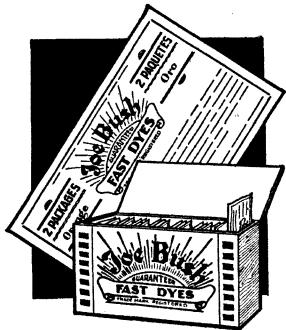
Careful preparation and cooking of vegetables is most important that they may be appetizing and sacrifice none of their healthful ingredients. Take the preparation of the leafy vegetables, such as pechay or spinach for example. The leaves should be picked from the large stems, carefully looked over and washed in clean, cold water. Then put the leaves in a kettle and cover with boiling water. Let them boil for fifteen minutes, drain off the water, and chop or shred the cooked vegetable with a knife, adding salt and pepper for seasoning. A teaspoonful of butter may be added and greatly improves the palatability. Some like the flavor of a slice or two of bacon or fresh pork cooked with the vegetable. A dash of vinegar gives a pleasant tang, but its use is a matter of individual preference.

If there is a baby in the home, the water in which the spinach or pechay is cooked, should be drained off into a pan and used as a drink for the baby, supplying a tonic food to promote growth and maintain health.

Spinach is now being recommended everywhere for children especially. Spinach raising in the United States has become a big factor in truck or market gardening, and is also raised for canning. In the Philippines, however, there is no necessity for canned spinach, since it can be raised every month in the year without difficulty.

Other common vegetables and their importance will be considered in future articles in this department.

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'ROUND THE PROVINCES

(Continued from page 583)

The junior Red Cross campaign was a great success. The total collection amounted to ₱5,474. Of this amount ₱114 was contributed by the private schools and ₱5,474 by the public schools. The division achieved 103% enrollment.

Jose R. Suarez.

Capiz

Mr. Jose M. Kimpo formerly supervising teacher of Numancia district was appointed academic supervisor of the division of Zamboanga. He is succeeded by Mr. Ramon Castillo from the division of Romblon. Mr. Casiano Jayme, principal of Lezo was transferred to Makatoa and Mr. Rufino Timtiman of the latter school took his place. Mrs. Jacobs B. Ibáñez and Mrs. Valentina I. Fadriza, principals of Capiz primary and Dumarao elementary schools respectively were granted maternity leave. Miss Esperanza Arnaldo is now assigned principal of both Capiz and intermediate schools and Mr. Pablo Advincula as acting principal of Dumarao.

As a result of the recent junior Red Cross drive this division has another Red Cross dentist, making in all three. The new dentist, Dr. Sto. Domingo is assigned to the district of Capiz.

Mr. Fernando S. Fuentes of the measurement and research section of the academic division tested the pupils of the Capiz trade school and those of the barrio schools of Loctugan, Tabuc, Batan and Tangalan. The academic supervisor has just finished giving the Philippine educational achievement series A, B, and C to intermediate pupils in this division.

Realizing the service the schools are doing among the non-Christian peoples of this province efforts are being exerted to increase the financial aid for these schools. The work in these schools can be compared favorably with that of the average barrio school. Mr. Angeles Ibardolassa, a teacher in Manika is making very good rattan suitcases, the same as those sold in Chinese stores. This kind of work may be prescribed for industrial work next year.

The following teachers qualified in the last regular junior teacher examination: Gaudencio Falsis, Luis Enriquez, Conrado Paro, Diocesoro Ortega, Francisco Pastrana and Pedro Tumbocon; in the junior promotional examination: Jose Bellostillo and Eustaquio Acevedo.

Benigno V. Aldana.

Cebu

The division is fortunate to have secured the services of five nurses who will devote their time to the inspection and treatment of common diseases among school children. The province has been divided into five districts, one nurse to look after the health needs of school children in each district. Of the five nurses, one, Miss Catalina Perez, will be paid from insular funds, another, Miss Ursula Rivera, from Red Cross funds, and the other three, Miss Pilar Mina, Miss Teofila V. Belona, and Miss Bonifacia Cutaran, will be paid by the municipalities in their respective districts. It is believed that



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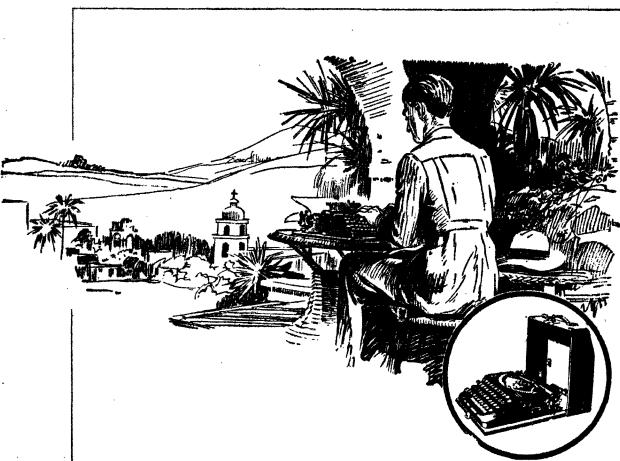
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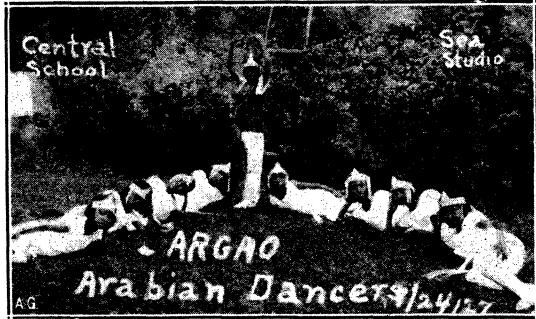
the appointment of these nurses will help materially in bettering health conditions in schools.

Teachers who had not taken any test before they entered the service were given the Terman group test of mental ability last December. Of those who took it, the following obtained passing scores and were therefore given increases in salary according to the salary schedule: Miss Cipriana Dakay, Miss Angela Famador, Vivencio Abellanoza, Santos Ares, Roberto Larosa, Vicente Florido, Aproniano Alcordo, Hilario Aguilar, Moises Gallezo, and Crispino Corro.

Francisco Bujay, supervising teacher of Barili district, has applied for pension under the teachers' pension and disability act. Mr. Bujay will have served a little over 20 years by the end of this school year.

Several changes in the division have been made recently. Mrs. Adela M. Lécaros, supervisor of the training department of the normal school, is on maternity leave. Mr. Agustin Panares took her places. Mrs. Ruth L. Taylor of the high school took Mrs. Roxie E. Howard's place in the normal school. Rafael Ybanes of Opon relieved Mrs. Taylor. Vicente Escala, formerly principal of Minglanilla elementary school, has been transferred to Tuburan; Generoso B. Vazquez of the latter school took his place. Felix Cabiling, formerly principal of Medellin elementary school, and Aniano Rusiana, formerly principal of Dalaguete elementary school, exchanged places.

Miss Mary E. Polley of the general office visited the division recently. She spent one day in the high school, two days in the normal school, and saw the city schools, Compostela, Mandawa, Barili, Dumanjug, and Dalaguete.



Second Grade Pupils who danced the "Arabian Dance" at the Argao, Cebu, Fiesta.

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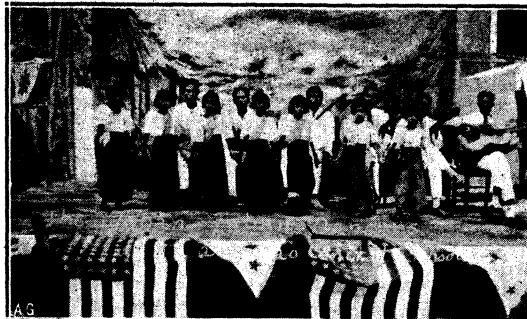
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First Grade Pupils who danced the "Taban-Taban" in the Argao Central School, Cebu.

After staying four days in the division, Miss Polley left for Mindanao but came back on her way to Iloilo.

Dr. Agunod also visited the division. He administered the Philippine educational achievement tests in four barrio schools and held conferences in the high school, Bogo, Tabogon, Danao, Carcar, and Cebu City. In his conferences, he laid stress on the local construction of tests and the establishment of local standards.

Jose V. Aguilar.

Cotabato

Five teachers in the division qualified in the last teachers' examinations: Messrs. Severo Cariño, Lorenzo Abrena, and Lino Casabar took the junior teacher examination (regular), and Miss Columba Cariño and Mr. Venancio Sarmiento, (promotional).

Effective last November 1 all the Filipino supervising teachers are now getting P1,200 or more annually. Mr. Calixto B. Panes, supervising teacher for Pagalugigan district, was the last whose salary was increased to P1,200.

The superintendent, taking one of the bureau's launches, made a fast inspection trip to Glan district in December, visiting all the schools there but two, besides some schools in Kling-Lebak district.

A dual athletic meet, the first of its kind in the history of the two schools participating, was held between Lumbutan agricultural school and Piang agricultural school at Kudaraigan, November 24-26. The Lanao boys won in volleyball, all the rest of the meet championships were won by the local team.



Mr. Gumbay Piang, of Cotabato

The provincial athletic meet was held at Ladtiigan, Pikit, December 19 to 21. Heavy rains rendered the grounds wet and muddy. The lower valley unit, comprising the Cotabato high school and Cotabato and Awang districts, won the track and field championship, boys' volleyball, and girls' indoor baseball, while the upper valley unit, embracing Dulawan, Pagalugigan, and Pikit districts, and Piang agricultural school won the baseball. The two units divided the general championship honors equally. Banisilan and Buluan districts entered the meet as independent units.

The following were declared winners in the provincial declamation contest held in conjunction with the athletic meet: Dinaig Guiani, Piang agricultural school, first place; Ester Palileo, Cotabato high school, second place; Macario Sacayan, Banisilan district, third place; and, Subia Sensuat, Cotabato district, fourth place. Donations by public-spirited citizens of Pikit and the Philippine Education Co. of Manila, were awarded as prizes to the winners.

Beauty contests are a source of good income for funds for Rizal day activities as shown by the amounts obtained from these contests in two localities in this province. At Pikit over P1,000 was obtained and in the capital, in the neighborhood of P800.

Manuel Quianzon.

Ilocos Sur

The Narvacan men teachers and barrio school patrons went on their educational sight-seeing trip to practically all the schools of Narvacan district on January 14. This has been an annual affair of the district for the last three years. On this trip the schools are rated according

to the general condition and appearance of buildings grounds, and gardens. This year the barrio school of Lungog got first place. Credit is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Rufino Soria, the principal, and to Mr. Melchor Cabansag, the school patron leader.

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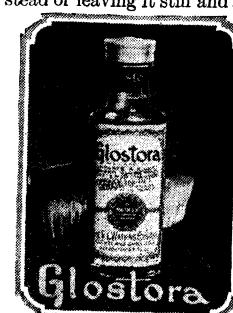
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The Orense (Narvacan) people who are at present in Hawaii have donated the amount of ₱200 for the improvement of the school building in Orense. In like manner, those from Quinarayan who are in Hawaii sent the amount of ₱80 for the improvement of the school building of their barrio.

Garden days have been successfully held in practically all districts in the division. The garden days held in Burgos, Suyo, Sta. Lucia, and Tagudin deserve special mention.

Teachers of Agoo, La Union, were entertained by Bantay elementary teachers on January 28 on their excursion to Ilocos Sur and Ilocos Norte. Professional cordiality and brotherly affection were manifested.

The Tagudin high school is the first school in the division that adopted students’ uniforms. The boys’ and girls’ uniforms are attractive as well as durable.

February 11 was the Tagudin high school day. Miss Tagudin high school, Queen Patrocinio I, was crowned amidst cheers of hundreds of people on February 10. The coronation was featured by native and fancy dances. The high school day was featured by military review, games, a drama, and an operetta.

E. de Guzman.

The bureau of education employees of this division gave a reception and dance in honor of the new division superintendent, Mr. Quince E. Richardson on December 10.

A meeting of all supervising teachers and principals of secondary schools was called at the division office on Saturday morning, December 10. Superintendent Richardson talked on a building program; Federico Piedad, principal, normal school, the academic supervisor and the industrial supervisor, also spoke.

The senior class of the of the Ilocos Sur normal school gave a reception and dance in honor of the incoming division superintendent, Mr. Quince E. Richardson, and of the outgoing division superintendent, Mr. Federico Piedad, who at the same time was returning as principal of the normal school, Wednesday evening, December 8. The dance was well attended. The school band furnished the music.

At the suggestion and initiative of the Laog civic club, an organization of prominent residents of Vigan, a mass meeting and parade was held on November 22. The people including students passed a resolution requesting the governor-general, not to veto the bill appropriating ₱36,000 for the establishment of a branch of the University of the Philippines at Vigan. Senator Quirino, representative Ramos and others spoke at this meeting.

Assumption day was fittingly observed by the people of Ilocos Sur. In Vigan, games and military drill were held between the Vigan high school and the seminary college. The volley ball and the basketball games were won by the high school. The military drill was also won by the high school. Appropriate prizes were awarded to the winners.

An Announcement That Will Interest You

Next June, Philippine Education Magazine will enter the twenty-fifth year of its existence. During the past few years it has made great progress, entitling it to the name, the NEW Philippine Education Magazine, the leading quality magazine of the Philippines.

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In the new Philippine Education Magazine, the best writing and illustrating talent in the country will cover every phase of Philippine life—Philippine economic development, Philippine political currents, Philippine religious movements, Philippine literature, Philippine art, Philippine history, Philippine biography—nothing Philippine will be overlooked, neglected, or excluded.

The new Philippine Education Magazine will be a publication which no educated man or woman, in whatever walk of life, would voluntarily miss if he knew what he were losing. This will be especially true of the teachers in our public and private schools, to whom, living as many of them do away from libraries, book stores, and news stands, the articles in Philippine Education Magazine will be especially helpful and stimulating.

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Mothers' day was observed in many schools. Tagudin high school and Bantay elementary school rendered literary programs and served the mothers refreshments. Academic and industrial exhibits were shown to parents.

The provincial dormitory girls had a Christmas program and dance Thursday evening, December 15, in the provincial dormitory building.

The municipality of Vigan responded to the national thrift campaign on November 29 with a parade and a literary program.

The Ilocos Sur normal and high schools combined sent a challenge in a debate Ilocos Norte normal and high schools. This debate, if realized, will be held sometime next January in connection with the Ilocos Sur carnival.

Iloilo

Eustaquio de Guzman.

The 1927-28 west Visayan athletic meet was held in Iloilo on the high school grounds, December 15 to 17. The provinces represented were Antique, Capiz, Occidental Negros and Iloilo. In view of the fine weather which prevailed the athletic field was in very good condition and several new records were established. The attendance was excellent. The actual gate receipts were over ₱8,000 which is greater than any previous collection made during a west Visayan athletic meet. Iloilo won in track and field and declamation. Occidental Negros won in baseball and the general championship and Antique the tennis singles and doubles.

Points by Provinces				
	Antique	Capiz	Iloilo	Occ. Negros
Track and Field	6	37-1/2	70	69-1/2
Baseball	5	..	15	25
Indoor Baseball	9	..	9	9
Tennis Singles	8	2	..	5
Tennis Doubles	8	2	..	5
Total	36	41-1/2	94	113-1/2

Declamation Contest

1st	Iloilo
2nd	Occidental Negros
3rd	Capiz

A gold medal was awarded to the winner of first place in declamation, Mr. Feliciano Ledesma, of Iloilo. A silver medal was awarded to the winner of second place in declamation, Mr. Dominador Villanueva, of Occidental Negros. A gold medal was awarded to the highest point winner, Mr. Gregorio Barrido, of Iloilo. A silver medal was awarded to the second highest point winner, Mr. Manuel Astida, of Capiz.

The following new records were established:

Event	Name of Holder	Record
400-Meter Run	Barrido (Iloilo)	54 sec.
200-Meter Low Hurdles	Manea-ay (Negros)	27 sec.
Running Broad Jump	Astida (Capiz)	6.8 meters
Hop, Step and Jump	Barrido (Iloilo)	12.425 meters
1600-Meter Relay	Iloilo	3 min. 39 sec.

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When your hair is dry, dull and heavy, lifeless, stiff and gummy, and the strands cling together, and it feels harsh and disagreeable to the touch, it is because your hair has not been shampooed properly.

While your hair must have frequent and regular washing to keep it beautiful, it cannot stand the harsh effect of free alkali which is common in ordinary soaps. The free alkali soon dries the scalp, makes the hair brittle and ruins it.

That is why thousands of women, everywhere, now use Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo. This clear, pure and entirely greaseless product brings out all the real beauty of the hair and cannot possibly injure. It does not dry the scalp or make the hair brittle, no matter how often you use it.

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TWO or three teaspoonfuls makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, which cleanses thoroughly and rinses out easily, removing every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

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If you want beautiful, well-kept hair, make it a rule to set a certain day each week for a Mulsified cocoanut oil shampoo. This regular weekly shampooing will keep the scalp soft and the hair fine and silky, bright, glossy, fresh-looking and easy to manage—and it will be noticed and admired by everyone.

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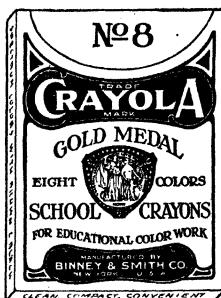
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Laguna

Attempts are being made to equip and supply barrio schools to as great an extent as elementary central schools. Barrio schools are being given far more attention on the part of the supervisory force than central schools, which are left to the care of the principals.

About fifty new books which were personally chosen by the superintendent and the academic supervisor have been recently added to the teachers' professional library. There are books on vocational guidance on child study, on biography and many on general educational topics. The plan is to circulate these books in small traveling libraries. It is believed that the teachers will profit much from the selection made. The aim of this library is to keep the teachers well posted on matters that pertain to their calling.

Miss Leonora Ajira, a holder of B. S. E. degree, has been appointed teacher and assigned to Lofigos central school, vice Miss Dolores Calabig, resigned. The two teachers now teaching in Lofigos are both college graduates.

Rumor has it that the municipalities of Lilo and Nagcarlan and other municipalities will send municipal teacher pensionados to the Philippine normal school. This is in compliance with a communication sent by the superintendent to the municipal councils in which he urged them to make provisions for this purpose in their annual budgets.

In line with the campaign being made by the members of the supervisory force to raise the academic qualifications of the teachers in the division, deserving teachers who are below second year have to sign a written promise binding themselves to continue their studies in summer schools. The written promise runs thus:

"The Superintendent of Schools
Santa Cruz, Laguna.

Sir:

I hereby promise that I will enroll in some summer school this year, and that I will do the same in future years until I have completed the secondary course or its equivalent.

Very respectfully,

.....
(Name of Teacher.)

A party of teachers from the Manila schools, from the division of Cavite, and from Guiguinto, Bulacan, were among recent visitors to the division.

Jose Catindig.

Lanao

Rizal day was fittingly celebrated in Dansalan. Mr. Jose Gaerlan, the chief clerk of the governor was made the director general of the Rizal day celebration. A parade was held in the morning of the 30th in which high school students, elementary pupils, provincial and municipal officials, four companies of constabulary soldiers, the constabulary band, and prominent

Moros participated. The grand marshals were Lt. Lopez, Mr. Marcelo Paiso, district supervisor, and Datu Tiburon. The foreign elements of the capital—Americans, Japanese and the Chinese heartily cooperated with the Filipinos for the success of the Rizal day. Prizes were awarded to the best floats. After the parade, a short literary program was rendered at the foot of the Rizal monument. Among the prominent speaker were: fiscal Ruiz, attorney Achacoso, Datu Tiburon, and Mr. Jose Gaerlan. On the night of December 30, a drama "Ang mga damga" was staged. Among the participants were: Mr. Canto, Mrs. Leanillo, Mrs. Lim, Miss San Gabriel, Mr. Salon, Miss Nene. The superintendent of schools distributed prizes for the winning floats.

Athletics was not neglected during the celebration of Rizal day. Volley ball, baseball, and indoor baseball were played. The constabulary soldiers under management of Lt. Lopez won in volley ball.

The following provincial teachers were recently given increases in salary: F. Baguio, M. Regis, M. Echeverri, R. Laplap, F. Santos, P. Aquino, F. Isla, M. Leanillo, A. Padayhag. Mrs. Leanillo of Camp Kiehley and Mr. Pio Zalzos of Iligan elementary school successfully passed the junior promotional examination.

The division of Lanao is fortunate to have received ₱147,216 as insular aid as compared with ₱129,711 of last year. Lumbutan agricultural school received ₱10,000 as insular aid, and with this amount, much improvement can be expected during the school year 1928-29.

The following transfers were made in the division: Mr. Fabian Francisco was transferred to Mumungan central school vice Mr. Evangelista who was temporarily assigned to Lumbutan agricultural school. Mr. D. Daligcon took the place of F. Francisco at Pantar farm school. Mrs. Orbe of Pakalundo was transferred to Iligan central school to teach grade I vice Mrs. Padilla who resigned due to ill health. Miss Felisa Arayata was transferred to Bacolod, Kolambungan, to take the place of Mrs. F. Bagabuyo, who is on maternity leave. Mrs. Francisco Abilla took the place of Miss Arayata at Causugan central school.

By failing to fulfill the required dowry to his bride, datu Camar, the son of the powerful datu of Gata shot to death Bacolod while he was sleeping in his house on the night of December 31. In the Moro custom, it was considered a great offense if the promised dowry was not given to the parents of the bride. Datu Camar, in order to evade arrest, hid in the house of datu Amoy in Dansalan where he was captured by the constabulary officials. This news was reported by Mr. Marcelo Paiso, supervising teacher for Dansalan to the division office.

A very successful garden day was held in Kolambungan on January 21-22. Alfonsa I was crowned queen of the garden on the night of January 21. The next day grade I folk dancers under the management of Mrs. Padayhag got first prize; grades III and IV folk dancers under Miss Farina, second

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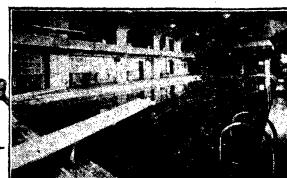
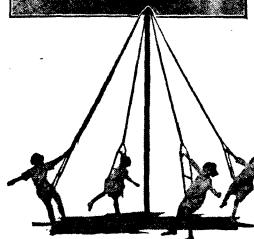
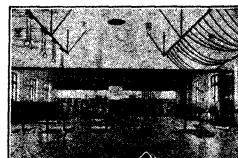
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prize; intermediate folk dances under Miss Zaraga, third prize. Indoor baseball between the central school team and the barrio team was won by the barrio schools. About 2,000 witnessed the garden day celebration. The division supervisors were in attendance.

Among the barrio school garden days, the garden day at Maigo, Kolambagan district was considered the best, according to the industrial supervisor. It was given in connection with the barrio fiesta and the people killed four cows to feed the visitors. The success of the garden day was due to the untiring efforts of Miss Felisa Omila and Mr. Ancheta.

Rufino D. Santos.

Masbate

A joint convention of the supervisory force and the municipal treasurers of Masbate was held on January 6 and 7, for the purpose of discussing matters affecting their work.

On January 7 a tea-dance was given in the high school auditorium by the division office force and the teachers of the Masbate elementary and high schools in honor of the visiting municipal treasurers and supervising teachers. The next day a banquet was given in the provincial government building by the insular and provincial officials and employees in Masbate in honor of the municipal treasurers. A ball was held in the evening.

This division was visited by Dr. Nemeicio L. Agunod from January 26 to 30. Dr. Agunod administered tests in the Mbo elementary school and visited the high school and the Masbate and Milagros elementary schools. He gave lectures on tests and measurements in Milagros and Masbate. Mrs. Agunod and her little daughter accompanied him. A farewell dance was given in their honor on the evening of January 28.

An operetta under the management of Mr. Nicolas Valera was staged in the central school assembly hall on December 16. The partakers were high school students and elementary pupils. The sum of ₱149.75 was realized.

Free transportation was given to the Red Cross nurse in making visits to the schools of San Fernando district through the cooperation of the teachers. Such help is very commendable as it conserves the Red Cross funds.

Mr. Felix Alegre, the supervising teacher of San Fernando district was promoted as academic supervisor for the Mountain province, effective November, 1927. Mr. Lino Bueno from Isabela took his place.

Mr. Apolinario Oriel, division correspondence clerk, resigned on October 10, in order to continue his studies in Manila. Mr. Filomeno R. Rebustillo from Albay took his place.

Mr. Zacarias de los Reyes married Miss Cayetana Lobusta last December, both are teachers at Batuan, San Fernando. Miss Miguela Bello, a teacher of Baleno, Aroroy, was married recently to Mr. Arches a surveyor.

Mrs. Ernesta Serrano, besides donating galvanized iron roofing, will allow all lumber to be cut from her concession for the construction of a two-room school building in Armenia.

Rizal day was celebrated with great pomp in Masbate. Different entities of the government took part. There was a record-breaking attendance. A striking feature of the celebration was the necrolological service at which the parish priest officiated. The principal speakers of the occasion were representatives Eduardo Marcaida, the superintendent of schools and the provincial sheriff. Athletic games were played during the day. The prizes for the three best floats were awarded to the puericulture center, the municipal officials, and the Red Cross.

Ambrosio Belmonte.

Mindoro

The director of education has approved the holding of the 1928 division normal institute from April 16 to 27. One of the main reasons for the holding of the institute very much earlier than usual is because of the uncertain weather condition which many times not only delays but also endangers the lives of teachers in coming to Calapan and in returning to their stations.

As a result of the study on magazines and papers subscribed by teachers in this division, it was found that very few receive papers published outside of the Philippines. Only the first five magazines and papers are given here-with for lack of space:

No. of teachers
Subscribing

Professional Magazines:

Philippine Education Magazine	102
Philippine Journal of Education	87
Normal Instructor and Primary Plans	12
The Filipino Teacher	12
Primary Education	4

Non-Professional Magazines and Papers:

Woman's Home Journal	13
Needlecraft	10
Philippines Free Press	9
The Philippines Herald	3
Tribune	2

The provincial board has unanimously approved a resolution setting aside ₱8,000 in addition to the sum of ₱16,000 as insular aid, for the establishment of an agricultural school in Malayas.

Of all the home projects visited by the division industrial supervisor this year, Naujan is considered to be the first in production. This is due to the efforts of the teacher in charge.

Mr. Reynaldo Sanchez and Miss Angelina Genilo, both teachers of Naujan elementary school, were united in marriage on January 21. The teaching force of the school presented a set of table ware to the new couple.

Rufino Farin.

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DIVISION OF MISAMIS

Cagayan, January 19, 1928.

MEMORANDUM
No. 8, s. 1928

THE PHILIPPINE EDUCATION MAGAZINE FOR THE TEACHERS'
READING CIRCLE

To Supervising Teachers and Principals:

Some of the articles appearing in the Philippine Education Magazine which this office considers good for discussion in the teachers' reading circles are as follows:

Issue	Title of Article	Page	Good for
June, 1927	Magellan's Voyage	8	Grade VII History
	A Message to Supervisors	12	S. T. and Principals
	Philippine Goatsuckers	14	Silent Reading
July, 1927	The School Library	65	All teachers
	Lumber	66	Silent Reading
	A Friend of the Bamboo	68	Silent Reading
	Philippine Cuckoos	70	Silent Reading
	Some Suggestions	75	Grade VII Civics
	Magellan's Voyage	76	Grade VII History
	Game Devices in Arithmetic	79	First Grade Teachers
Aug., 1927	Guillermo E. Tolentino	118	Silent Reading
	Summary of Ed. Activities	121	S. T. and Principals
	Magellan's Voyage	127	Grade VII History
	Philippine Passerine Birds	130	Silent Reading
	Correlation of Ind. Work	133	S. T. and Principals
	Game Devices in Arithmetic	136	Second Grade Teachers
	Objective Tests in	137	All Teachers
Sept., 1927	What Materials in English	131	S. T. and Principals
	Philippine Forests	132	Silent Reading
	Magellan's Voyage	134	Grade VII History
	Philippine Passerine Birds	138	Silent Reading
	Game Devices in Arithmetic	139	Third Grade Teachers
	Objective Tests in	140	All Teachers
Oct., 1927	Malacanang	241	Silent Reading
	Philippine Shells	244	School Museum
	Magellan's Voyage	252	Grade VII History
	Philippine Passerine Birds	256	Silent Reading
	Teaching the Names of	261	First Grade Teachers
	Game Devices in Arithmetic	263	Fourth Grade Teachers
Nov., 1927	Description of an	303	Silent Reading
	Saint	304	Silent Reading
	Magellan's Voyage	310	Grade VII History
	Philippine Passerine Birds	317	Silent Reading
	Objective Tests in	319	All Teachers
Dec., 1927	True Story of Mrs. Rizal	325	Silent Reading
	Cagayan Valley	372	Grades V and VI Geography
	Life of Francisco	374	Silent Reading
	The Little Brown Jug	378	Silent Reading
	Magellan's Voyage	382	Grade VII History
	Philippine Passerine Birds	385	Silent Reading
	Objective Tests in	394	All Teachers

Some of those marked, "Good for Silent Reading," may also be used for the school museum. The selection of the grade to which these articles may be adapted is left to the discretion of the supervising teacher. It should be remembered, however, that the criteria for judging the suitability of an article for a certain grade will depend upon (1) its vocabulary, (2) the previous experience of the grade, and (3) the mean age of the pupils in the class. Copies of the articles which are to be used for silent reading may be made on the school Talmage duplicator.

RICHARD B. PATTERSON,
Acting Division Superintendent.

HEAVENS FOR MARCH
(Continued from page 582)

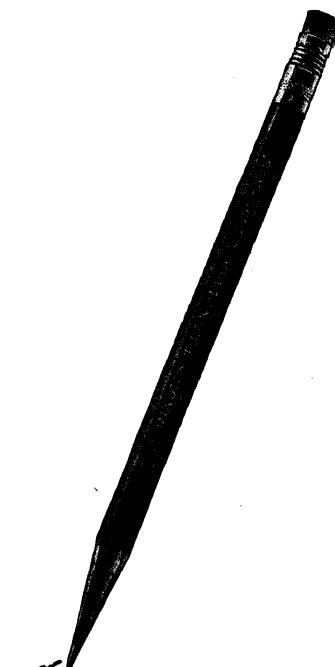
the left the line of the 'Pointers', the two stars at the left end of the Big Dipper, half way between horizon and zenith in the northeastern sky. If followed upwards to the right, the Pointers give you the constellation Leo, graced with the stars Denebola on the right and Regulus (the end of the Sickle's handle) on the left. Quite low in the eastern sky, we have Arcturus, the brightest star in the constellation Bootes. Near the zenith, a little left of north, Castor and Pollux in Gemini are most prominent. Between them and the western horizon, Taurus with the bright Aldebaran, the Pleiades and Hyades holds sway, while below Gemini, in the Milky Way, we have Auriga with the colored Capella and Perseus with the well-known variable star Algol.

FACING SOUTH

High in the southern sky, a little west of south, we readily find Procyon (Precursor of the Dog) in Canis Minor; below it is Sirius, (the Sparkling one) our brightest star, gracing Canis Major. To the right of Sirius the ever-appealing Orion

greets us, while between Canis Major and Orion and just below them, Lepus (the Hare) is easily made out. The lower half of the sky, directly occupied with the bright gems of Argo, its most brilliant star Canopus, second only to Sirius, quite low to the right. If the sky be clear, the Southern Cross will be visible resting on the southern horizon.

The lone bright star low in the east is Spica of the constellation Virgo, with Corvus and Crater a little higher to the right.



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THE PLANETS

The evening sky at 9 p. m. is entirely bereft of larger planets. Right after sunset, a fleeting glimpse of Jupiter may perhaps be obtained before it goes to rest in the west. At five a. m., Venus may be seen rising in the east, with Mercury and Mars nearby. Saturn will be found at the same time quite high in the southern sky to the left of Antares.

THE THOMAS

(Continued from page 567)

Banks, entomologist; C. I. Halsey of the Philippine Normal School; E. J. Murphy, Division Superintendent of Schools in Iloilo; J. W. Osborn, formerly Assistant Director of Education, now with the Lawyers' Cooperative Publishing Company; E. E. Scheider, planter in Camarines; E. G. Turner, lawyer, Lingayen; Mrs. J. C. Vickers (formerly Miss Daisy Usher), prominent in women's affairs in Cebu; T. H. Edwards, Manila business man; William S. Irey, inventor and business man, Manila; E. E. Baker, business man, Manila; Horatio Smith, Manila; C. D. Behrens, Manila; W. J. Cushman, planter, Zambales; Mrs. C. P. Jarman, now on visit to the United States; and Mrs. J. B. Morton, recently returned to Manila.

The *Thomas* was built by Harland and Wolff at Belfast, Ireland, in 1893. According to the American Chamber of Commerce Journal, the ship flew the Union Jack for five years on the Atlantic run for the Hamburg-American line under the name of the *Persia*. "Too slow, though famed for the steadiness that has since made her defy the fiercest typhoons the China Sea can brew, the owners rechristened her the *Minnewaska*, and put her in the cattle trade between London and New York. Then they sold her to the United States, July, 1898, and for a year, as the *Minnewaska* still, she carried troops, horses, and commissary stores from the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico.

"Overhauled and refitted at Cramp's in Philadelphia, she became the *Thomas*, queen of the transports on the Pacific, making her first trip via the Suez as a show-off boat—at the request of European governments whose military departments wanted to see the latest thing in army transports. She wasn't the fastest even then, for at her best she makes but 13-1/2 knots and hour, and ordinarily 12, but she was 'the newest, the largest, and the steadiest of them all, and her machinery the best and most modern.' She's 470 feet, beam 52.25 feet, draft 27 feet."

Mr. Robb suggests that the *Thomas* be made "a national memorial." He writes: "Here is something for the Philippine societies of America to do—those Americans who have been in the Islands and returned to the homeland, where thousands are influential who surely can't forget a sturdy ship that has rendered them all unmeasured service. If peace hath her victories no less renowned than war, then let her have her monuments as well. The *Thomas*, too, has a double claim, her honors are equally of war and peace."

MAGELLAN'S VOYAGE

(Continued from page 566)

for less than what it weighs, and the reason of this is because when they are fresh, every day they diminish in weight. As these were the first cloves which we took on board, and the principal object of our voyage, we fired our bombards for joy.

Cloves are called *Gomode* in this place; in Sarangani where we took the two pilots they are called *Bonglavan*, and in Malacca *Chianche*."

Tuesday the 26th of November the King came to tell us that for us he had done what a King never does here, that was to leave his own islands; but he had gone to show the affection he had for the King of Castile, and because when we had got our cargo, we could sooner return to Spain, and afterwards return with greater forces to avenge the death of his father, who had been killed in an island called Buru, and his body had been thrown into the sea.

SUSPICIONS OF THE KING'S INTENTIONS

He afterwards added that it was the custom in Tadore, when the first cloves were embarked in a vessel, or in junks, that the king gave a feast to their crews and merchants, and they made prayers to God to bring them in safety to their port. He wished to do the same for us, and at the same time the feast would serve for the King of Bachian, who was coming with a brother of his to pay him a visit, and on that account he had the streets cleaned. Hearing this, some of us began to suspect some treachery; all the more because we learned that, not long before, three Portuguese of the companions of Francisco Serrano had been assassinated at the place where we got water, by some of the islanders concealed in the thickets; also we often saw them whispering with the Indians whom we had made prisoners. Therefore, although some of us were inclined to accept the invitation, we concluded not to betake ourselves thither, recollecting the unfortunate feast given to our men in the island of Zubu, and we decided on a speedy departure.

THE KING DISPELS SUSPICION

Meantime a message was sent to the king to thank him, and to ask him to come soon to the ships, where we would deliver to him the four men we had promised him, with the goods which we had destined for him. The King came soon, and on entering the ship, as though he had observed that we had doubts, said that he entered with as much confidence and security as into his own house. He made us feel how much he was displeased by our unexpected haste to depart, since ships used to employ thirty days in taking in their cargo; and that if he had made a journey out of the island, he certainly had not done it to injure us but to assist us, so that we might more speedily obtain the cloves which we required, and a part of which we were still expecting. He added that it was not then a fit season for navigating in those seas, on account of the many shoals near Bandan, and besides it would be a likely thing that we should fall in with some Portuguese ships. When, in spite of what he had said, he saw we were still determined on going away, he said that we must take back all that we had given him, since the Kings, his neighbours, would consider him as a man without reputation for receiving so many presents in the name of so great a king as the King of Spain, and he had given nothing in return, and perhaps they would suspect that the Spaniards had gone away in such haste for fear of some treachery, so that they would fix upon him the name of traitor. Then, in order that no suspicion might remain in our minds of his honesty and good faith, he ordered his Koran to be brought, and kissing it devoutly he placed it four or five times on his head whilst whispering certain words to himself,

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with a rite which they call Zambehan," and he said in the presence of us all, that he swore by Allah and by the Koran, which he held in his hand, that he would ever be faithful and a friend to the King of Spain. He said all this almost weeping and with so great an appearance of sincerity and cordiality, that we promised to prolong our sojourn at Tadore for another fortnight. We then gave him the Royal signature and standard. We learned later, by a sure and certain channel, that some of the chiefs of those islands had indeed counselled him to kill all of us, by which thing he would have acquired for himself great merit with the Portuguese, who would have given him good assistance to avenge himself on the King of Bachian, but loyal and constant to the King of Spain, with whom he had sworn a peace, had answered that he would never do such an act on any account whatever.

¹ A testoon was worth half a ducat. Note, Milan edition.

² When the Portuguese, Brito, was sent to govern the Moluccas in 1511, this Raja Abulais lived, and he names him Raja Beglif. Note, Milan edition.

³ "Chechil" or "Cachil" a title.

⁴ A hundredweight.

⁵ Pedro Alfonso de Lora.

⁶ The northern cape at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

⁷ Gial.

⁸ The Dutch observed later that this does not happen. Note, Milan edition.

⁹ This refers to the dress of men at arms of the period, which was not decent.

¹⁰ Perhaps these are what the Malays use for pens.

¹¹ Ch'in ké, Chinese for "odorous nails."

¹² "Subhan," or giving praise.

(To be continued)

INSURANCE (Continued from page 563)

MARINE INSURANCE THE OLDEST FORM

Marine insurance is the oldest form of insurance and includes coverage of hulls, cargo, inland marine which includes shipments by railroad and trucks; also tourists' baggage whether transported by land or by sea.

THE MEANING OF "GENERAL AVERAGE" AND "PARTICULAR AVERAGE"

While on the subject of marine *business* it may not be amiss to give a brief definition of those two most important terms so often confused, "general average" and "particular average." These may be defined broadly as follows: Particular average is a partial loss due to purely accidental causes, for example by a ship stranding, burning, or colliding, etc., and is a loss to the owner of the property damaged, whether it be ship or cargo.

General average is a loss which may be said to have been incurred voluntarily and reasonably in time of peril for the safety of the joint adventure, or as I might put it otherwise, for the benefit of all concerned, and it is a loss that is contributed to by the owners of all property involved, that is, both ship and cargo.

Particular average then is an accidental loss which concerns only the owner of the property damaged and the underwriters if it is insured.

General average, on the contrary, is the result of a personal and voluntary act performed for the good of all concerned and the loss is subject to contribution by all parties interested. The liability to contribute to general average arises primarily out of the carriage of goods by sea. This is in many countries a common-law liability to which the owners are subject whether they are insured or not.

LIFE INSURANCE

Under life insurance there are many forms of policies, the ordinary life, annuities, group, corporation and partnership, and many others. As to the latter form, all over the world there are instances of big corporations or partnerships in which perhaps one man is the guiding influence and his death would mean a very serious blow to the business and so his life is insured for the benefit of those with whom he is associated in business and we know many cases of this kind where the responsible head of a concern is insured for several million dollars.



Vitamin-Starved?

Millions of children and grown persons are malnourished or, in other words, they are vitamin-starved.

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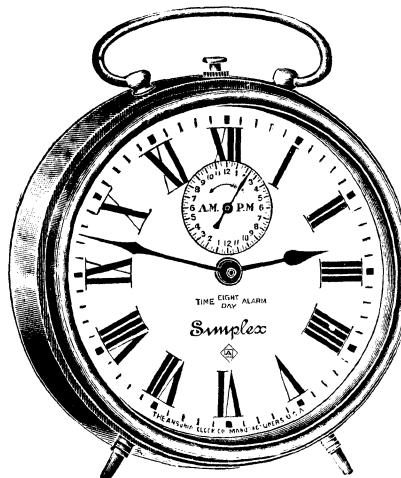
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to go to the expense of purchasing safety equipment. In some states the laws are very stringent and even though a man is hurt entirely through his own carelessness and negligence he is entitled to full compensation. Others laws provide that if the owners have exercised reasonable care in the installation and management of their plants and can show that the employee was careless, no compensation can be collected. Today in the United States and in various European countries the compensation insurance business has been developed to such an extent that a fair profit is being realized by the companies writing this class of insurance.

Cooperation between employers and the insurance companies has resulted in the perfection of and the installation of many new devices for the protection of employees engaged in occupations necessitating the use of more or less dangerous machinery. The insurance companies have granted substantial reductions in their rates for the use of such protective equipment and not only have the employers and the insurance companies profited thereby but the number of accidents and resultant suffering among workers have been greatly reduced. It remains to be seen how the working classes here in the Philippine Islands treat this new development. If they are inclined to take unfair advantage of such compensation as may be due them for injuries or sickness, and by that I refer to the practice of malingerer, then it will mean that the employer will have to pay the employee more than he should and insurance rates will have to be increased. In the long run this will hurt the working people as a class, for it will tend to make the employer, and in turn the insurance companies, much less liberal than if the employee shows a fair and reasonable spirit in the matter.

There are many other forms of insurance that space will not permit my going into in detail, such as bond, fidelity, contractor, forgery, bail, license and other forms. Then again there are flood, typhoon and windstorm insurance which require very little explanation.



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In closing it may be well to add a few words for the benefit of the young student who may perhaps be planning on learning the insurance business. The field of insurance is an extremely large one and opportunities to make an excellent living and perhaps a far greater reward are always open to an active, willing and energetic young person. Too many of the young men who are just starting in, whether it be in this business or another, are inclined to do just enough to get by on. There is an old saying which can well be applied in this case, and that is "One is never paid for more than he does unless he does more than he is paid for". One should never be afraid of a big task for it is only a group of little tasks. The sooner you get at it, the further you get into it, the better your command of it becomes, and you will probably marvel at the reluctance and fear with which you originally approached it.

CHINESE DIPLOMATIC MISSION

(Continued from page 561)

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Interviewed during his brief sojourn in Manila, Dr. Wu did not have much to say on China's domestic politics. Regarding foreign affairs, he referred the interviewer to the testament dictated and signed by Dr. Sun Yat Sen in 1925 on his death-bed in Peking. Quoting the document, he explained that "The Nationalist foreign policy is to elevate China to a state of freedom and independence, and to carry out that policy we shall fight on to abolish the unequal treaties with foreign nations." Continuing, he said, "Communist outrages such as murdering foreign residents and plundering foreign property will not be favored by the nationalists. But the Nationalists demand that China and the Powers treat each other with mutual respect and consideration, that the existing injustices be abolished, and that a rational and permanent basis for international co-operation be decided upon without delay."

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ATTEMPT MADE ON THE LIVES OF THE ENVOYS

Because of their anti-Communistic stand, danger to the personal safety of the Nationalist envoys is ever present. A Young Cantonese, who admitted to be a Communist agent, was recently sent by a Red organization from Shanghai to Singapore where on the night of February 8 last he made an attempt on the life of Dr. Wu. The bullet missed its mark and wounded Dr. Lim Boon Keng, President of Amoy University. When investigated by the British authorities immediately after his arrest, the youthful assassin confessed that he intended to hit the three Nationalists with one bullet. Before leaving Singapore for India, the Chinese mission requested the Singapore officials to show leniency to the assailant.

One fears for the safety of the Chinese trio in France and Germany which harbor many Chinese Communists.

NAME:—UNKNOWN

(Continued from page 559)

Against my supporting arm I felt the great shoulder muscled flexing as with a last great effort of will she raised her hand, holding the tiniest, dainties, most absurdly feminine handkerchief, to brush away my tears!

"N-never" There was a faint crackling in her throat. In an agony of remorse I caught the cool, exquisitely fashioned fingers, and kissed them. She smiled, a smile serene, courageous, compassionate. There was a slight pressure of the hand for an instant before it finally relaxed. She had forgiven me, even sympathized with me; and she had made me understand that she wanted me to keep that flimsy, intimate little token of silk and lace....

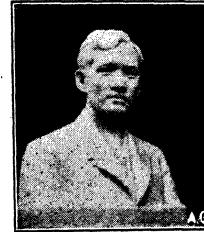
The cackling crowd fell silent. The clanging of the ambulance bell came faintly to my ears, increasing rapidly in volume. In dumb misery I knelt above the slightly smiling face, rendering those last little services one wanderer to another may.

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The cocher, with bared head, timidly approached and touched my sleeve.

"Señor," he whined, "she did not pay me yet. Will you pay, señor?"

"Señor," he muttered, groping for the coins, "what do you wish me to tell the police?"

"Get out!" I raged.

The clanging ambulance came to a grinding, panting stop beside us; and even as it paused one of those inexplicably sudden tropic showers burst, with characteristic fury, upon us, scattering the morbid crowd, . . . drenching the quick and the dead, . . . impetuously, . . . impartially.

A peal of distant thunder groaned and rumbled across the sullen bay. And, to me, it seemed that nature wept, and in her tempestuous grief cried out in menacing protest against the destruction of the still Goddess at my feet.

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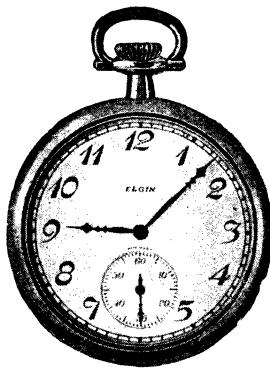
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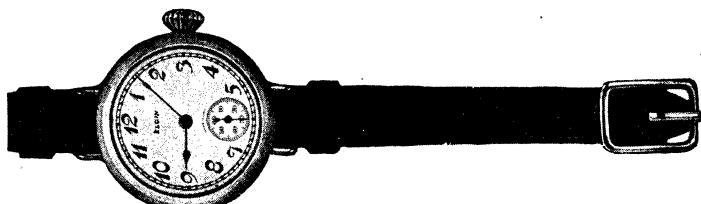
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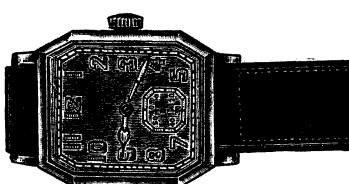
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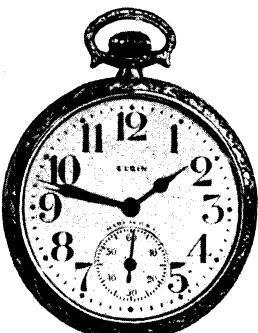
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